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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the Year 1809.

VOLUME LXXIX.

BEING THE SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;*
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.* 1809.

ON THE ANNUAL BILL OF MORTALITY.

Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. HOR.

AGAIN we look with fearful eye
On Death's continued page;
Again with falling tears descry
The fall of youth and age.
One ere the blossom can unfold,
The blossom sweet and fair,
Just peeps—perceives the Seasons cold,
And shuns th' inclement air.
Another, like the spreading Oak,
Expands his branches round,
Nor dreads the unexpected stroke
That fells him to the ground.
In virtue firm, a few take root;
(But, ah! how few are they!)
Then drop like fine well-cultur'd fruit,
Delicious in decay.
When Man at first receiv'd his breath,
And from the dust arose,
Saw spread before him Life and Death,
Alas! how ill he chose.
But blame not Adam—still do we
Choose just as Adam chose:
Eternal glory though we see,
We take eternal woes!
We hear the voice of God from high,
And Conscience call within;
We see a bleeding Saviour die,
Yet sink confirm'd in sin!
As the tree falls, so must it lie,
And under foot be trod:
Impure and filthy if we die,
Can we behold our God?
Each year the numbers I recount;
O may they joyful rise!
Drink life from God's eternal fount,
And flourish in the skies.

Northampton, Dec. 31.

INDEX to the PLATES in VOL. LXXIX. PART II.

BENBOW, Admiral, house in which he was born 1097
Bighton Church, Font 905
Bishops Sutton Church 905
Bishops Wearmouth, Tomb at 915
Cæsar, Julius, Medallion of 912
Coin, Gold 914
Conyers, Sir T. Portrait 1185
Horden Hall 1185, 1209
Monkton Church 705
Pope, Autograph of 609
Quekes Mansion 1010
Reculver Church 801, 1009
——— Vicarage-house 1009
Ring 914
Rochester Castle and Bridge 601
Seal 914
Shrewsbury, Tower at 1097
Southcott, Joanna, Seal and Autograph of 915
St. Martin Outw. Chu. 1001
Thanet, Isle, St. Peter's and Monkton Churches 705
Twickenham Church 1105
White Ladies Priory, and Fragments 809
Whittington Church, and Inscription on Bell 1201
York Cathedral 700

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
M.Post M. Herald
Morning Chron.
Times-M. Adver.
P.Ledger-Oracle
Brit. Prefs-Day
St.James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot--Statesman
Sun—Even.Mail
London Chron. 2
L Packet-L.Ev.P
Albion-C.Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng.Chron.-Inq.
Cour'd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick-Birm. 8
Blackb. Brighton
Briſtol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carli.2.-Chefter2
Chelms Cambria.

St. JOHN'S Gate.

Cornw.-Covent.2
Cumberland 2
Doncaſter--Derb.
Dorchest.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipſwich 1, Kent 4
Lancaſt.--Leicef.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidſt. Manch. 4
Newc. 3--Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portſea.--Pottery
Preſton—Plym. 2
Reading—Saliſb.
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Suss.
Shrewſbury
Stafford—Stamf.
Taunton—Tyne
Wakeſh.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-YORK 3.
IRELAND 17
SCOTLAND 24
Manks Advertiser
Jerſey 2. Guern. 2.

JULY, 1809.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for June and July 1809 594
Place of Interment of the late Major Pitcairn 595
Dress of Eccleſiaſtics.-Meſſ. Stuart & Revett? 596
Proceedings at Henry VII.'s Chapel defended 597
Family of the late Sir Charles Corbett, Bart. 599
Intereſting View of Rochester Caſtle & Bridge 601
Bp. Gleig's Vindication of Scotch Epiſcopacy 602
Pillar of Eliseg.—Caſtell Dinas Brân 604
Thief in a Candle.—Voltaire's "Henriade" 605
Mine Adventurers?—Black Beetles.—Ague 606
Various uſeful Receipts and Remedies ... 607
Quality of Bath Waters.—Quacks in Trade 608
Original Letter from Pope to Earl of Oxford. 609
Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Sam. Goadby *ib.*
——————W. Burgh, Eſq. LL.D. 611
Illuſtrations of Horace, Book II. Epiſtle III. 615
Family of Lyſter.—Mr. John Walker 619
THE PROJECTOR, N° XCVIII. 620
Dr. Mills's Natural Hiſtory of Surrey? ... 628
Biographical Account of Chas. Montague, Eſq. *ib.*
Dr. James Anderſon.-"Boke of Hawkynge" 624
Farther Proceedings at Henry VII's Chapel 625
Remedy for Lameneſs.--Cruttenden's Letters 626
Greek Inſcription.-Greek Proverbial Sayings 627
ARCHITECT. INNOVATION, No. CXXXVI. 628
Origin of Cards.-Precedence.-Iriſh Peerages 631
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 631, 632
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; *viz.*
Halfpenny's Gothic Ornaments, &c. at York 633
Rev. Archdeacon Pott's Charge, 1809 ... 634
Nubilia in Search of a Huſband, &c. 635
Sacred Elucidations, by Mrs. Pilkington 637
Account of Life and Writings of Mr. Bruce *ib.*
The Academy.—Pleaſures of Benevolence. 644
The Tarantula.—Auctioneer's Companion 645
Ld. Erskine's Speech on Cruelty to Animals *ib.*
Dr. Mavor's Catechiſms for Children, &c. &c. 648
Index Indicatorius.—Queſtions anſwered . 652
SELECT POETRY for July 1809 ... 653—656
Proceedings in the late Seſſion of Parliament 657
Intereſting Intell. from the London Gazettes 661
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 666
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences .. 671
Theatrical Register.—Circuits of the Judges 674
Character of the late Biſhop PORTEUS ... 675
Births and Marriages of eminent Perſons 675-676
Obituary with Anecd. of remarkable Perſons 677
Bill of Mortality from June 23 to July 28 686
Average Prices of the Markets for July ... 687
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks. 689

Embelliſhed with an intereſting View of ROCHESTER CASTLE and BRIDGE; and a Fac-ſimile of a POETICAL EPISTLE of Mr. POPE to the Earl of OXFORD.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London: where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1809.

20644

Meteorological Diary for June 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Day of Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	59	67	29- 5	mostly cloudy, light rain, high wind [clear
2	46	59	29- 5	morning very rainy and tempestuous, afternoon mostly
3	53	60	29-16	mostly clear
4	55	63	29- 5	clear
5	56	65	29- 1	cloudy, frequent rain, afternoon tempestuous
6	55	59	29- 7	mostly cloudy, some rain, tempestuous
7	56	61	29-10	mostly cloudy, some rain, high wind
8	54	63	29-12	rainy night, day mostly clear
9	57	61	29-10	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, windy
10	56	62	29-10	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
11	56	63	29-11	mostly cloudy, some light rain
12	62	64	29-19	ditto
13	59	64	29-18	cloudy at times
14	60	63	29-15	mostly cloudy, some light rain
15	56	64	29-15	mostly cloudy
16	59	65	29-16	cloudy at times, windy
17	56	63	29-15	mostly cloudy, high wind
18	62	61	29-15	clear
19	62	73	29-16	mostly cloudy
20	66	75	29-18	morning mostly cloudy, afternoon clear
21	65	72	30- 4	clear
22	65	76	30- 4	cloudy at times
23	68	75	30- 4	clear
24	67	77	30- 5	ditto
25	64	68	30- 6	ditto
26	56	65	30- 6	ditto
27	59	68	30- 3	cloudy at times, evening some light rain
28	59	65	30- 1	cloudy, some light rain
29	55	65	29-18	cloudy
30	65	70	29-15	mostly cloudy.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 58 26-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 59 27-30; in 1807, 59 12-30; in 1806, 61 24-30; in 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 75 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 1 inch 75-100ths; in 1807, 15-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 58-100ths; in 1804, 25-100ths; and in 1803, 3 inches 15-100ths.

Meteorological Table for July 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1809.
June	°	°	°		
27	52	69	55	30, 15	fair
28	54	63	50	,08	cloudy
29	51	60	54	29,98	cloudy
30	52	67	57	,89	cloudy
Ju. 1	57	70	55	,84	fair
2	52	64	51	,73	rain
3	52	57	49	,50	cloudy [thund.
4	52	55	56	,48	stormy with
5	51	60	55	,57	showery
6	50	61	57	,72	rain
7	56	68	60	,84	cloudy
8	57	70	57	,86	fair
9	50	56	50	,85	rain
10	52	58	51	,92	rain
11	53	68	61	30,05	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1809.
July	°	°	°		
12	59	73	62	30, 10	fair
13	61	69	55	,15	fair
14	62	71	64	,20	fair
15	64	72	63	,05	fair
16	65	73	60	29, 98	fair
17	63	70	50	,75	fair
18	51	63	53	,94	fair
19	55	68	58	30, 04	fair
20	59	70	56	,18	fair
21	57	70	57	,19	fair
22	57	65	60	,01	cloudy
23	59	72	60	29, 94	fair
24	58	70	60	,85	fair
25	61	77	61	,76	fair.
26	62	72	62	;75	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, July 19.*

IN answer to your Correspondent's query, in June, p. 548, respecting the place of interment of the late Major Pitcairn; I am induced to explain the apparent contradiction noticed there, as I believe no other person is enabled to do it. It is well known, that Major Pitcairn, the father of the late Dr. David Pitcairn, was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, near Boston in America.

From the field of action where he fell, he was conveyed to Boston in his regimentals; and, in that state deposited in a vault in St. George's Church, which is, I think, the only Church in that City constructed of stone.

Dr. Winship of Boston visited London about 20 years ago; and his indisposition occasioned my being consulted, and thereby acquiring his acquaintance. Some time afterwards I was daily in consultation with Dr. David Pitcairn; a circumstance which was casually mentioned to Dr. Winship, who then informed me, that he had with him the key of the vault in which Major Pitcairn had been deposited; that he saw him a little before his departure from Boston, in the vault in which he was laid, in his regimentals, as has been observed; and that he counted at least 30 perforations from balls, which must have entered his body; and that the stone vault, in the cold climate of Boston, had so preserved the corpse as to enable him to recognize his features. At the same time, the Doctor very politely assured me of his services to send the Major to England, were it desirable to the Son.

All this time I was attending a person near London, who had been Churchwarden at Boston at the period that the Major was placed in the vault there, who corroborated Dr. Winship's narrative.

I communicated these particulars to Dr. David Pitcairn; who informed me, on the subsequent day, that he had consulted his uncle, Dr. William Pitcairn; and that it was their joint wish, to have the Major conveyed to London. They had then an interview with Dr. Winship, who undertook this kind office; and when the corpse arrived here, it was interred in a new vault, built purposely by Dr. William Pitcairn, in the burying-ground of St. Bartholomew, near the Hospital; since which have been deposited the remains of Dr. William himself, the brother, and Dr. David, the son of Major Pitcairn.

It might seem extraordinary that the Major should have been the only British Officer thus particularly regarded by the people of Boston. This, Dr. Winship informed me, arose from the general estimation in which that Officer was held. During the siege of Boston, he was ever disposed to listen to the complaints of the Americans, and, as far as lay in his power, to mitigate the sufferings of the besieged, not connected with military matters. Though on the adverse side, his condescension was so great, as to induce them to look up to him more as a friend than as an enemy; and this veneration survived his death, and occasioned the marked attention of depositing the body of this amiable Officer in the newest and best vault in the City of Boston.

J. C. LETTSOM.

Mr. URBAN, *July 10.*

IT appears to me, from all the Historical Paintings and Portraits that I have studied (I do not pay the like deference to Prints of such subjects, which are composed too often for the purpose of accompanying the turn of certain biographical memoirs, published years after the time of the deceased), both previous to the Dissolution, and down to the present time,

time, relating to Ecclesiasticks, that their robes took a change according to the all-ruling power of Fashion prevalent among clerical men, as well as the power of Fashion which lords it over those of the Laity. Cranmer, when he turned from his antient faith (examine his portrait), did away the tonsure, and let the hair grow over his head as well as on his chin, hanging pendant to an enormous length; his robes underwent the same kind of alteration, indicative of his aversion to his former opinions. No doubt, in these matters of dress, he led the fashion among his brother Reformers.

The Robes of Bishops, on this principle, have, in a distant kind of way, been handed down to us; but, as I before observed, were not seen in the immediate form until the reign of Charles II. For the smaller articles of Prelatical Dress, they appear as follows: Latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, or the beginning of that of his son Edward: bare neck, and small square pudding cap; hair cut, and beard like the Laity. Elizabeth's reign: Small ruff; hair cut, and beard like the Laity; the cap continued. James the First's and Charles the First's reigns: Large ruff or band; hair cut, and beard like the Laity; cap continued. Charles the Second's reign: Band continued; wig and small mustachio, like the Laity; cap continued, but made more flat. Since which period, little or no change has been manifested, excepting in the design of the wig, which is still continued; the mustachio done away, of course, as with the Laity.

However, to end this petty controversy, and prove, beyond all dispute, the necessity of my observation, "silly expedient in Managers, &c.:" there is a large painting in the South Transept of Chichester Cathedral, in which I find Henry VIII. and his Court standing before a superb palace; they are addressed by the Members of the Cathedral, not in their officiating habits, but evidently those worn by them on other occasions. The Robes of the Bishop: Undergarment, black; over this a light blue vest; a red mantle, with a cape of ermine, is then thrown over his shoulders, fastened on the breast by a broach. The Bishop is uncovered, and shews the tonsure; and his chin is shaved.

Having thus found it expedient to go rather into detail, I may further incur the censure of C. J. A. p. 413, and have all my assertions again crammed down my throat, by his laying me under the *unanswerable reproach*—I am of the "Romish Communion!" An excellent knock-down argument, to be sure; and the more especially as it comes from one who requires information, Mr. Urban, from your "Antiquarian Correspondents." I advise such Antiquarian Correspondents, however, to be wary in what they may advance; for, if their thoughts run counter to those of C. J. A. "Dash on them," he will cry, "they are Papists!" J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Architectural Library, High Holborn.*

BEING about to publish an additional volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, from documents left by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, I am desirous of prefixing some account of the lives of those gentlemen, who by their great industry and perseverance accomplished a work highly creditable to themselves as Artists, and honourable to the Nation to which they belonged. I therefore take this public means, through the channel of your widely-circulating Miscellany, to solicit authentic particulars and anecdotes relative to either of them.

Of Stuart I wish to know any particulars of his early life; as, the time and place of his birth, with the circumstances of his parents and family, how he came to be an artist, to travel abroad, to be a scholar, &c. Also the names of the gentlemen who were his friends and patrons, and by what means they encouraged the publication of the Antiquities of Athens; a list of the buildings to which he acted as Architect, will be very acceptable. If any gentleman has any letters written by Stuart while at Athens, containing curious information, the loan of them will be very acceptable. I am aware of two papers in the Gent. Magazine for 1788, vol. LVIII. respecting Stuart: the latter one has the greater claim to attention, and I shall be very glad to know the author, if living; this paper is signed A. H.

I am in possession of authentic documents respecting the early life of Revett; but am desirous to know whom he studied under as a painter, previous to

to his going to Rome, which was in the year 1742; also the names of those gentlemen who were his friends and patrons after his return from Athens; and a list of the buildings erected under his care as an Architect. Revett was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; a complete reference to the papers written by him will be very acceptable.

In short, Mr. Urban, as Time has triumphed over so many of the contemporaries of these celebrated Travellers and Artists, my desire is to be enabled to give to the publick such a permanent sketch of their lives and scientific labours, as may do justice to their merits, and be an excitement to others to follow such noble examples. It is hoped that none but well-authenticated information will be sent, and accompanied by the name and *residence* of the communicator. I have only to add, that all original documents shall be duly taken care of, according to the desire of the person who may favour me with them; and all authentic information will be thankfully received by

Yours, &c. JOS. TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

WHETHER my opponents are different persons, or an individual under various signatures, is a matter of little moment. The language in all is the produce of the same school; and whether the writer is *An Architect*, *A New Correspondent*, *A True Englishman*, or *J. C.* I mean to reply to *John Carter*, as a single adversary, without regard to his associates. His challenge of *Who's afraid?* and *his dusting of my well-powdered Buzz*, are specimens of the scurrility of his attack, which I feel no inclination to imitate or return. But, as *John Carter* now styles himself *The Red Cross Knight*, and boasts of the keen edge of his two-handed sword, there may be some honour in tilting with this Mirror of Chivalry; and, if I unhorse him, I leave it to his Squires to pick him up. I ask only for a fair field, a close barrier, and an impartial judge of the Tournament.

The best accomplishment of a Knight is courteous language—but in this respect he has sadly degraded the character of the Order. His Adversary has always treated him with respect, as an Artist and an Antiquary—but he styles his opponent a Buonaparte—and Addison an *alien* Usurper; and he threatens to lengthen this said Opponent's face with a fourth calamity, now just ready to overwhelm him. Is not this a cut of his two-handed sword before he has tried its temper?

To these vaunts, however, I have nothing to reply. It is his indiscriminate censure, his contempt of every Artist living except one, his restless spirit that hurries him from Salisbury to Bermondsey—from Bermondsey to St. Alban's, from St. Alban's to Westminster, with no earthly object in view but universal detraction: and for this conduct all his ability as an Artist, and all his knowledge as an Antiquary, can avail him nothing in excuse.

But my present concern is with his last attack *upon the improvers and restorers of Henry's Chapel*; and on this head, under two different signatures, I do positively charge him with three direct falsehoods; the first is, when he says, that "at Westminster, one tremendous sweep is to annihilate the present Choir, and the awful space behind it,—that the ploughshare of desolation is to pass sheer thro' the whole Church, and level all that lies between the West door and Henry the Seventh's Chapel." And "that the Service Choir is to be transferred to this Monumental Chapel." This he calls a *report*;—I say, it is a report of his own fabrication, a malicious falsehood, propagated for no one purpose but calumniation; without ground, and without rationality to give it credit with the publick for a moment; for, if the Improvers had the will, they have not the means to execute such an absurdity.

The second charge is, "the *pressing* by Government the *ships* that were to bring the stone for the new work."

Now that the Restorers should have made an application to Government to *press* ships in their favour, must have been a presumptuous request.—And that Government would have listened to such request, no one, but he who asserts it, can credit. A *ship* (not ships) was hired in the port of London; the contract was signed in London; the ship went to Bristol, took in a lading of stone, and, on her return, was wrecked off Portland in one of the January storms. This is one of the

the three calamities which John Carter is so happy to record, as falling upon the Restorers; and the calamity was true, but the *pressing* a falsehood direct; calculated solely for the purpose of prejudicing the publick with the opinion, that the Restorers and Improvers had recourse to an invidious measure, when an ordinary one would have answered their purpose.

His third charge is, "that these very restoring hands have, this spring, cut away more than one third of the beautiful compartments in the South-East small Chapel of the interior of the great Chapel itself; for the mere setting up a common marble Tablet to the memory of a late French Nobleman." Be it known then, that the compartments were not cut away by the restoring hands, but by some demolishers of antient date; and consequently afforded the best situation for the tablet, without prejudice to the wall where it was yet uninjured.

And now I maintain, that if truth is the first quality of Knighthood, Red Cross is not a true Knight. And the Judge of the field must determine, whether his spurs ought not be hacked off with the chopping knife.

But the fourth calamity now impending, and ready to crush the Restorers, John Carter hails with all the exultation of an Enthusiast. He congratulates his brother Antiquaries; he declares that the *golden* hopes of these Restorers are all vanished; that they will give up the job; that they will not submit to *nibble* at a *shining bait*, when they had been previously prepared to *gorge* and *cram* themselves with precious stuff.

I appeal to any impartial judge, whether the adoption of foul language like this is not a mark of a weak cause? If John Carter utters a calumny, I will repel it; if he reports a falsehood, I will state the truth. But if he accuses an Ecclesiastical body, such as the Church of Westminster, of corruption, of converting a grant of Parliament into a job, and of gorging themselves with the public money, instead of applying it to the purposes of repair, I make no reply: I render not railing for railing, but I leave it to the Publick to determine between the probability of veracity on the one part, or delinquency on the other.

At last, however, this fourth calamity consists of the Resolutions of a Committee of the House of Commons; doubtless, if the House adopt the Resolutions of the Committee, it has a right to prescribe the terms of its own grant. What the House will grant, or whether it will grant any thing, is as yet* undetermined; but the terms are no terms till the Vote is passed; and all confidence is due to the generosity of the House, that the terms will not be such as to gratify the spleen of John Carter, or induce the Restorers to give up the job.

But John assures the Committee, "he will watch every proceeding," and "let the country know what is going forward." He adds, that "he is equal to the task, and will volunteer his services, as he did in 1806;" he might have added, as he did in 1803, in every year before and since; and as he will do in every year to come, so long as his life shall endure.

In Chivalry it is true that a Knight is always a Volunteer; but in the present instance his services are not wanted. As an Artist and Antiquary, his eye and his rule are so accurate, that they can point out error to an inch. Still this is not the person wanted, but it is an able Architect; and in this branch he has no practice; no one employs him, no specimen of his skill or ability has been exhibited; but the Architect must be endowed with the power to execute, as well as to censure; and the Volunteer, therefore, has half his profession to learn: censure then he must, as he pleases, and let the Architect answer him. The duty of the Chapter is to promote the work, and leave the execution to those who are most eminent in their several professions; but, if I had any means of approaching that Body, my advice would be, that they should make it a condition with their Architect to provide a monthly report of progress, in order to rebut the monthly scurrility of this Antiquary.

In a controversy such as the present, the Publick ought to be in possession of the Defence as well as the Charge; and then there is little doubt but that the judgment will be impartial.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *June 4.*

THE following Paper has lately been circulated, by way of so-

* June 7th.

liciting

liciting the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the Case of the Family of one of whom you have given a just and accurate character in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 655.—I enter not into the question of right, or the Legitimacy of the Title. M. GREEN.

"THE late Sir Charles Corbett, bart. and the present Sir Richard Corbett, are descended through a long race of illustrious ancestors, whose pedigree is traced, in the English Baronetage, to be from a noble Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror. Between 15 Edward II. and 2 Henry V. there were fifteen Knights of the Shire for the county of Salop, two for the county of Worcester, and two for the county of Wilts, of this family. Queen Elizabeth made Robert Corbett her Envoy to the King of Spain, anno reg. 17. Sir Vincent Corbett was appointed one of the Council to William Lord Compton, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, in the reign of James the First. The present title was created June 20, 1642, in the reign of Charles I. Sir Edward, the first baronet, had a son, married to Anne, sister to Francis Lord Newport, Earl of Bradford. He was Comptroller and Treasurer to the Household in the reigns of Charles II. King James II. King William and Queen Anne; and was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop. He had a son by Anne Newport, Sir Edward Corbett, bart. Chairman of the Committee of Elections in the reign of Charles II. who married Victoria, eldest sister to Elizabeth Countess of Carlisle, by whom he had two sons, Sir Uvedale Corbett, of Longnor, near Shrewsbury, and Thomas, his brother *,

"Sir Richard Corbett, his son, succeeded him, and was Member of Parliament for the Town of Shrewsbury during the reigns of George I. and II. He lived to a great age, and in his last years became quite childish. An interested relative influenced him, after he had made his will, and added six codicils to it (in all of which he recognized Sir Charles Corbett his heir, and left him the family estates of Longnor, in the county of Salop, and Leighton in the county of Montgomery) to make a seventh; by which the heir to the title was deprived of the whole estate, and left only an annuity of £100. *per annum*. The whole County, on the death of Sir Richard, rang with the report of the transaction, as Sir Richard's incompetency to make any bequest was fully and generally known.

"Sir Charles Corbett lived for some years thus deprived of his birth-right, and left two sons and a daughter. One of these sons had determined immediately to recover the inheritance of the family: but, oh! the inscrutable mysteries of Providence! on the day appointed for the funeral of Sir Charles, and but a short time before his intended interment, he broke a blood-vessel, and in a few minutes was a lifeless corpse! The funeral of the father was delayed; and on May 26, 1808, they were both interred in one grave, in the church-yard of St. Anne, Soho! The present Sir Richard unhappily does not possess the means of recovering his right. The sister of Sir Richard has both a mind sensible of the injuries sustained, and is resolved to prosecute the legal claims of their birth; but a long period of depression has sunk her to obscurity, with all the distress of unmerited poverty; the present possessor of the estates allowing her only the scanty pittance of £20. *per annum*, from a revenue entitling her to rank in dignity, as she does in intellectual and moral worth, with the first characters in life, but for the deprivations sustained by her family. A case so striking and affecting as this, will doubtless excite the sympathy, and arouse the spirit of the Nobility, to promote the means, whereby she may be extricated from her undeserved sufferings, and enabled to prosecute their claims in a Court of Equity; as there is [supposed to be] at this distant period, sufficient evidence to set aside the codicil, and unite at once the honour and estate of the family.

"The legal gentlemen who have been consulted concur in opinion, that as Sir Richard was, from a time considerably previous to the period of making that last codicil, and from thence to the time of his death, in such an uniform state of mental imbecility, as rendered him unfit to dispose of his estate; that imbecility too the effect of extreme old age and mere natural decay, which secluded him from the world; independent of any such imbecility as approached idiotcy; the influence of the person who procured this codicil to be made in his favour was notorious; and, from the station he occupied in the Baronet's family at his entrance into it, it is certain he could have entertained the presumptuous hope of accomplishing his object, only from the absolute incompetency of the Baronet, at that late period of life, being between 75 and 80 years of age, to make any disposal of his estate, from the exercise of his reason;

* There are three monuments in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, of this family; one erected to the memory of Sir Richard Corbett, who died August 1, 1663; another to Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, who died at Paris, March 1, 1724; and another to the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, married to Sir Uvedale Corbett, of Longnor, and afterwards to Sir Charles Hotham. She died January 18, 1725,

and

and that, therefore, a Court of Equity will establish the Will made when Sir Richard was in the full vigour of his understanding, and all written by his own hand, and set aside this Codicil made to disinherit the lawful Heir*.

"There are now more than a competent number of witnesses to prove these facts. And a few respectable characters, acquainted with this extraordinary case, and desiring to restore this Family to the rank and fortune they are entitled to, have concurred to promote a Subscription, for the purpose of raising them from their present distresses, and to enable them to prosecute their claims in the Court of Chancery. They presume to call upon the Nobility and Gentry to concur in this humane and honourable measure. It is particularly hoped, that the illustrious characters forming the Female Nobility will promote the design with their influence, which cannot fail of ensuring its success. The sums received will be most carefully applied, under the direction of the Gentlemen who have proposed this plan.

"That Sir Charles Corbett, Bart. and his Son Thomas Corbett, were both interred in one grave, on the 26th day of May, 1808, in the Church-yard of St. Anne's Westminster, is attested this 14th day of March, 1809, by me R. Macleod,

Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster."

"The Will of Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. of Longnor, with the Codicils annexed, were laid before me to advise upon as Counsel, touching the validity thereof, and particularly as to the seventh Codicil, with a variety of circumstances attending the Case; and I well remember going with Mr. Bury, the Solicitor who consulted me on the occasion, to Doctors Commons, for the purpose of examining the Signatures of the Testator, with his Signature to the Seventh Codicil, the latter appearing to be written more clearly than any of the other Signatures, and of a different hand-writing. I was at the same time informed by Mr. Bury, that the Signature to the Seventh Codicil appeared to be of a better, and more perfect hand-writing than ever the Testator was capable of writing, or had used before in his life.—And therefore I advised on behalf of the then Sir Charles Corbett, a Suit in Equity to set aside the Will and Codicils.—Upon these facts, I became Counsel in the Case.

Cary-street, March 13, 1809. Thos. Needham.

Mr. Urban, *June* 13.

Lately visiting the village of Newenham, alias Newnham, about two miles North of Baldock in Hertfordshire, upon conversing with the wife of the Rev. J. Jesting, the Vicar, whose long illness has prevented him from personally performing the duties of his office, I found that a person had been there very recently, taking a drawing of the Church, and writing down the tablets and inscriptions on the grave-stones, &c. As Mrs. Jesting could not inform me who this gentleman was, it occurred to me that it was one of your respectable coadjutors, and that it would shortly appear in your valuable Miscellany*. Desirous of promoting your efforts to explore what relates to the local history of the country, and referring you for an early account of it to Chauncey's Hertfordshire, it appears, that the manor and estate descended by marriage, in the female line, from the Huttons to the Yorkes of Erthig, or Erddig, in Denbighshire, (a collateral branch of the Hardwicke family,) who about eight or ten years ago sold the materials of the antient mansion, destroyed the gardens and temples with the bridges over the moat that surrounded the pleasure grounds; and about two years ago Mr. Yorke disposed of the whole of the estate.

As you are probably in possession of some information subsequent to the period mentioned by Chauncey, your inserting it in your Magazine will much oblige Viator.

P. S. Is there any probability of a history of Hertfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide? From the number of resident proprietors, it could not want encouragement, assistance, or support.

Mr. Urban, *June* 23.

In your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, is mentioned a successful case of Asthma by A. Langham. I should be much obliged by a reference to the volume and year in which this Case appeared; or to be favoured with Mr. Langham's address.

Yours, &c. A Subscriber.

*** Another Correspondent requests a reference to any Pedigree of *Perry*, the antient proprietor of Perry-hall, Staffordshire, now the seat of the *Goughs*.

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* This is a point which we leave much higher powers to decide. Edit.

* We are obliged to this Correspondent, but know nothing of the Gentleman to whom he alludes. Should a new edition of Chauncey be attempted, there are three different copies of it in the Bodleian Library, filled with notes, part of the munificent bequest of Mr. Gough. Edit.

Mr.

W. Harper del.

J. Basire sculp.

Rochester Castle & Bridge, co: Kent.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 2.

THE appearance of Rochester Castle on entering the Bridge from Strood is so striking, that it cannot fail to arrest the attention even of the most incurious traveller. The annexed sketch (*Plate I.*) will convey a faint idea of this interesting view; and, it being unnecessary to describe buildings which have been so frequently and so minutely described, I shall refer such of your readers as may wish for accounts of the Castle and Bridge, to Hasted's History of Kent, vol. II. p. 12. Archæologia, vol. IV. p. 364, vol. VI. p. 296, *ibid.* p. 381, vol. VII. p. 395. Thorpe's Textus Roffensis, &c.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Stirling, June* 28.

TWO days ago my learned (and amiable friend Bishop Sandford sent to me from Edinburgh your Magazine for last April, pointing out in it an article on which, for the sake of that Church to which his and my services are equally due, he expressed an earnest wish that I would make some remarks. The article is intituled, "Titular Prelates—The Scotch and English Churches;" and contains several wonderful things—such as, a proposal that, "in this Island Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Independents, and every other subdivision of those (including Quakers of course) who disclaim the Pope's authority, should unite with their National Church!"—a censure of Bishop Horne for an expression which flowed from Christian humility combined with that playful wit, by which the conversation of his Lordship was so eminently distinguished;—a censure of the Spiritual Courts, which "from Tweed to the Land's end in Cornwall, brandish the scourge over such of the Clergy as eschew the Creed of St. Athanasius;"—and a declaration that "Alliances between Church and State are not to be endured in any Christian Realm," obedience of the Church to the State being the "doctrine inculcated on the Apostles by the great Founder of our Religion;" so that he whose duty it is to communicate with the Established Church of England is bound to communicate with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with the Greek Church in Russia, with the Church of Rome in Spain and Portugal, and in France with that Church of which the Bishops are nominated to their respective Sees by the Corsican Tyrant, whom one of those Bishops styled the CHRIST OF PROVIDENCE!

But the observations, or, as the Author himself calls them, *speculations* to which my friend more particularly requested my attention, are certain mistakes, which some men might be tempted to call deliberate falsehoods, into which your Correspondent has fallen respecting myself and the Reformed Episcopal Church in Scotland. At these mistakes and wonderful opinions Bishop Sandford expressed great surprise; but, as soon as I had read to the end of the letter, and observed it to be my old friend *L. L.* the surprise that had begun to arise in my mind instantly vanished; ἀσυλλόγιστος γὰρ ἐστιν ἡ ἀπορία.

With respect to myself, Mr. L. L. informs the publick that I am become a *nominal* Scotch Bishop; and thus far he is not mistaken, for I have become not only a *nominal*, but a *real* (however unworthy) Scotch Bishop. But when he proceeds to say that "*about the year* 1787, I exhibited some half dozen letters in your Magazine, under the signature of a Presbyter; that not long afterwards I reprinted them in a Pamphlet of considerable bulk, without any apparent motive, except that of asserting, in a furious appendix, that the right of James the Second to the Throne of these Realms was at least equal to that of his successor; and that by far the greater part of the impression was withdrawn from sale;" he has fallen into several mistakes, and some of them of considerable importance.

It was not *about the year* 1787, *but in the year* 1785, that THIS SAME Mr. L. L. whose memory is now so fallacious, *exhibited*, in your Magazine a letter, in which he compares the consecration of Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of Connecticut, to the knighthood of Don Quixote; and the Scotch Bishops, by whom he was consecrated, to the Tempter making an offer of the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, when he himself had no title to a single acre; in which he calls loudly on the Government to execute those penal laws which

Rochester Castle & Bridge, co. Kent.

which then hung with all their weight over the heads of the Scotch Bishops; and in which he stigmatises most modern Bishops with possessing in an eminent degree the serpent's wisdom, though not that species of it which is recommended in the Scriptures! It was in the same year, 1785, that, in defence of the Scotch Episcopacy, and the consecration of Dr. Seabury, I published in your Magazine an answer to Mr. L. L.'s attack. He replied; and the controversy, in which the Scotch Episcopal Church was accused of disaffection to Government, of forgery, of falsehood, and of all the crimes that have ever disgraced the most abandoned banditti; in which the *wily* Sherlock Bishop of London, and *the great convert Seeker*, were mentioned in the most opprobrious terms for the noble stand which, in the House of Peers, they made to the Penal Laws of 1746 and 1748, and for maintaining, on the principles of the Primitive Church, in the same House, the rights—the purely spiritual rights, of the Scotch Bishops, which no Act of Parliament could give, or take away—the controversy, I say, in which all this is to be found, was continued during the years 1785 and 1786; with what success or *fury* on either side, those who think it worth while to enquire will easily learn by turning over your volumes for the years in which it was carried on. The whole correspondence, amounting to six letters by L. L. and four by me, together with an additional letter of mine to a Clergyman whose attention had been directed to the controversy by Dr. Berkeley, who knew the state of Episcopacy in Scotland, as well as the principles of the Scotch Episcopalians, better than any other man at that time in England, were reprinted, not by me, but by Dr. Horne, then Dean of Canterbury, and soon afterwards Bishop of Norwich. It was at his request that my letter to the private Clergyman was added—not for the absurd purpose supposed by L. L. but to prove that there could be no Episcopal Church in Scotland but under the superintendance of the successors of those Prelates who had been deprived, at the Revolution, of their sees, revenues, and civil dignities. The sentence which L. L. quotes, is indeed in that letter; but so far was the Dean, on account of that sentence, or of any thing else, from withdrawing the greater part of the impression from sale, as your Correspondent insinuates, that he distributed the whole of the impression that was not *quickly* sold at his own expence, that the pamphlet might be as soon and as generally read as possible.

To that pamphlet I was indebted for the warm and steady friendship of Dr. Horne, through the few remaining years of his valuable life; for the countenance of Archbishop Moore; and for the friendly correspondence of perhaps the most learned Prelate of the age in which he lived—the late Bishop Horsley, who assured me that his attention was *first* drawn by the controversy occasioned by the consecration of Dr. Seabury, to the state of Episcopacy in Scotland, of which he afterwards so ably pleaded the cause in the House of Peers.

I mention these things, which hundreds alive can prove, not merely because they are honourable to myself, but because they evince, beyond the reach of rational controversy, that the principles, political and religious, of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, as well as of her humble apologist, are not, in the opinion of those who were most competent to judge of them, such as ought to have excited the odium which L. L. has now for upwards of twenty years professed towards both; but that, on the contrary, they are such as to render the Scotch Episcopal Church not altogether unworthy of the countenance and encouragement which she has recently received from the Church of England.

Of this fact another proof may be found in the fund which is now raising by subscription for her support. Your Correspondent is greatly mistaken if he suppose that the subscription for this purpose has been confined to the University of Oxford alone; and he will therefore be extremely unjust, if he restrain to that learned body the guilt, with which he charges it, "of thus giving undue encouragement to Separatists." The University of Oxford has indeed subscribed, with a liberality which the Scotch Episcopalian must be a monster of ingratitude who can ever forget; but the same liberality has, on this occasion, been displayed by the

Bench

Bench of Bishops; by the dignitaries of inferior orders; by the English Clergy of every description; by Statesmen of all parties—adherents of the late Ministry as well as of the present; and in Scotland by men of opulence, as well of the Established as of the Episcopal Church.

Nor can this occasion any surprise to him whose nerves are not convulsed by the very *sound* of the words *Bishop*, *Prelate*, *Prelacy!* The intelligent part of the Established Church of Scotland—as well of the Clergy as of the Laity—know well that she has nothing to dread from the Episcopal Clergy and their adherents; but much from Methodists, Reliefmen, Anabaptists, Burghers, Antiburghers, Barcans, and a variety of other upstart sects of yesterday, who, though they profess to find some causes of difference from one another, yet all agree most cordially in misrepresenting the Established and Episcopal Churches, and in preaching the pernicious follies of Antinomianism, which will ever recommend themselves to a corrupt and ignorant vulgar. As the zeal of these preachers is generally without knowledge, there is reason to apprehend that it may not be always in a good thing, and that doctrines inimical to the peace of society may be occasionally inculcated on the multitude, under pretence of exposing the deviations of the Established Clergy from the standards of the Established Faith. No such apprehensions can be entertained of the Scotch Episcopalians, whose very prejudices are in behalf of quiet submission to legal government; whose Clergy have all subscribed, *ex animo*, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; in whose chapels the incomparable Liturgy of that Church is daily read; whose Episcopacy itself was derived from England at the Restoration of Charles the Second; and whose Bishops neither exercise nor claim any jurisdiction over their own Clergy and people which was not exercised by St. Cyprian, Cornelius, and the other Prelates of the Primitive Church, when no Bishop on earth could be appointed (as your Correspondent expresses it) by the Imperial or Royal signature! Such Bishops as were those ornaments of the Primitive Church, I and my Colleagues claim to be; and will Mr. L. L. say that the Bishops of the Church of England were anything more during the usurpation of Cromwell, or that they would again be anything more three years after the establishment of his precious scheme of universal comprehension?

"An Antagonist," says L. L. "ventured to assert (during the controversy occasioned by the consecration of Dr. Seabury) that he (Dr. Gleig) was then grasping at the shadowy semblance of a Caledonian Mitre. This grand object of pursuit is, it seems, at length obtained."

In these two sentences there is one truth, and at least one mistake. That the assertion was made, is indeed true; for the Antagonist who made it was *L. L. himself*, whose memory has not here deceived him; but when he made it originally, he was mistaken; and he is again mistaken, when now he repeats it. *About the year* 1787, a Caledonian Mitre was twice *within* my grasp; for I was then chosen unanimously by the Clergy residing within one of the antient Dioceses of Scotland, and at the very same time by four-fifths of those residing within the bounds of another antient Diocese, to preside over them as their Bishop: I was urged in the most earnest manner by the then *Primus Scotorum Episcopus*, to make my option between the two, and to accept of the laborious though honourable office; and yet I was no Bishop at this time last year.

To this your candid Correspondent may be disposed to reply, that the wicked University of Oxford had not then sent "five thousand pounds to Scotland for the undue encouragement of Separatists;" and that I was not therefore "attracted by loaves and fishes!" But what will he say when I inform him that I was perfectly aware last year, when I yielded to the intreaties of those whose opinion of me is perhaps just the reverse of his, that for some time, perhaps for the whole of my life, I could derive from the Episcopal Fund no benefit whatever; and that my prospects now are the same that they were then? I should have been a contemptible being indeed if I had accepted of the office of a Bishop with a view to any emolument arising from such a fund as this; and still more

more contemptible, if ambition to preside over any part of those Clergymen who had so long been my equals, could have induced me to accept of an office which, to him who conscientiously discharges the duties of it, can in Scotland be the source of nothing but of labour, anxiety, and an additional expence. These surely are not objects at which a man of common sense can be supposed to have been grasping for these twenty-two years; but, if I shall be able to do but one half the good which my partial friends expect me to do, I shall submit with patience to the labours of my office, and to the odium of L. L. which I am sure that I never provoked.

With him, indeed, I hope that I have now done for ever; though, if he will come forward and, in a letter subscribed with his *real name*, and *dated from the place of his usual residence*, state his objections to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and debate the questions at issue, not by hardy assertions a hundred times repeated, but by fair argument, I *pledge* myself (to use a fashionable phrase) to enter the lists with him, and either to defend the principles of my own Church, or candidly to acknowledge that they are indefensible. He must not, however, expect me to take any farther notice of L. L.; for a writer whose name is known contends on very unequal terms with an antagonist who is anonymous. Of this, Mr. Urban, you seemed once to be duly sensible; for when the same L. L. made a wanton attack, some ten or twelve years ago, upon Dr. Gleig by name, you expressed regret for having inadvertently admitted it, and in a subsequent number declared that you would admit from anonymous correspondents no attacks on personal characters. Unless you repeat this declaration, and keep it in remembrance, your generally useful Miscellany, whatever you may call it, will not be in reality the GENTLEMAN'S Magazine; for no gentleman would choose to expose himself to the midnight attacks of assassins from every quarter. Ποίησον δ' αἰδῶ, δὸς ὃ ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδέσθαι: and though no man dislikes more than I do theological controversy, in which indeed I have been sometimes involved, though I thank God I never was the aggressor, yet no attack either on the Church to which I belong, or on myself personally, by the gentleman who at present subscribes L. L. shall be meanly shunned by GEORGE GLEIG.

Mr. URBAN, *Castelly B—i, May* 25.

IN your Magazine for April, p. 247, you have given a view and description of the antient Pillar of Eliseg, with which I am much pleased. The Pillar is certainly a very interesting subject as a Plate for your Collection of Antiquities, and I have not seen so accurate a representation as that you have given. That in Mr. Pennant's Tour was made before the re-erection of the Pillar, consequently some liberty was taken with it. Mr. Gough, it seems, copied the same into his Camden. The view in your Magazine not only shews the Pillar, but the surrounding scenery, with the distant hills very well marked.

The tumulus on which the Pillar stands was opened some years back, and there appeared the remains of some bones, which had been placed between broad flat stones, the usual mode of interment in those times. This Pillar I should suppose is among the most antient of our *inscribed Pillars*, and I should be glad to see an accurate copy of the inscription in your Magazine. I have a copy before me now, but am fearful as to its accuracy: the beginning of it, however, nearly marks the time of its erection, and the person it was intended to commemorate: "*Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli filius Brochmail, Brochmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius Gnuillaine, Concenn itaque pronepos Elisig, edificavit hunc lapidem proavo suo Eliseg; ipse est Eliseg*," &c.

I hope your ingenious correspondent Mr. Parkes will furnish you with some more of his *Cambrian* remarks. If he will give a view of the remains of *Castell Dinas Brân*, supposed to have been one of the seats of Concenn and Eliseg, I will forward some curious documents in respect to the Castle, and several of its possessors, with an antient fragment of Welsh poetry, supposed to have been written by *Howel ap Einion Lygliw*, a famous Welsh Bard. F. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, June* 10.

AS the following common phenomenon is almost continually presenting

senting itself to observation during our social evenings in winter, I shall attempt, for the amusement of the female part of your readers, a solution of the same. It is well known that a small knot of cotton, or as it is more commonly called, a *thief*, will occasion such an increased flux of the tallow, as to produce a deep guttering in a burning candle; and it is not less certain that a slip of paper, or any other substance of an oblong form, about four or five inches by one, placed horizontally on the top of the candlestick, in an opposite direction, will almost instantly arrest the progress of the said *thief*, and prevent any subsequent effusion of the tallow. But, to form a more correct idea of the cause, perhaps it may be necessary to remark, that the air, being a fluid, will operate equally on every part of the candle, and that it no sooner comes in contact with a more rarified air than the equilibrium is destroyed, and a current ensues; hence it is that the *thief* exciting a greater absorption of the tallow to take place, the heat is increased on that side of the candle; consequently the adjacent air becomes more rarified, and recedes from the impulse of the heavier air, which rushes in from the opposite side to occupy the vacuum, and thereby preserve the equilibrium; and thus the current is obtained, which will continue in motion till the slip of paper, placed on the contrary side, opposes its progress upwards, by preventing a greater admission of the surrounding air than is sufficient to restore the equilibrium.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HUMPHRIES.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

IN vol. LXXVII. p. 716, a Correspondent endeavours to recover to the Biographer of the Poet Cowper a translation of Voltaire's Henriade executed about the year 1759, the production of the Poet and his Brother John Cowper. Mr. Hayley, it appears, has discovered what he supposes a rival and inferior translation; and your Correspondent observes, Mr. H. will confer a great favour on the admirers of the Poet by explaining in what Magazine of the year 1759 he found the poem, which he supposes a rival and inferior translation.

In accidentally looking over a number of Magazines to ascertain some literary facts, I found a translation of the Henriade in one for the year 1759-60. Whether this is the translation mentioned by your Correspondent and Mr. Hayley I know not. The work to which I allude is the Grand Magazine, at that time published by Griffiths in the Strand, and, like many other of its rivals, now sunken in oblivion. The translation commences with some general observations upon the Henriade, in the second volume of that work, p. 425; and is continued in the same volume, pp. 501, 542, 590, 608, 701, and completed in the succeeding volume, pp. 5, 59, 126, 181, 237. The general observations begin thus: "As we have never had an English translation of Voltaire's Henriade in English verse, we do not doubt but one tolerably executed will be highly acceptable to the publick." It is therefore probable that this was the production of the two Brothers mentioned by Mr. Hayley. But, as I do not profess that zealous admiration for the character of Cowper, either as a poet or a man, which his Biographer and your Correspondent Investigatus appear to possess, I will leave them to discover traces of the genius of their favourite author; and only observe that the translation is tolerably, and only tolerably, executed. Should the volumes here mentioned be of the slightest service to Mr. Hayley, he is perfectly welcome to them, as they are in no respect valued by Yours, &c. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, July* 6.

IT is an observation true as it is trite, that, in general, we but half enjoy the acquisition of good fortune if we have not an opportunity of giving intelligence of it to others. It must be acknowledged too, that to "rejoice with them that rejoice" is the dictate of reason as well as Revelation.

Yet, alas! such is the corruption or weakness of human nature, that such intelligence is too frequently received by the ear of Envy; and that which to a benevolent mind would have been a source of pleasure, becomes to this a cause only of pain.

Besides, a man may be so disagreeably circumstanced, or absorbed in uneasiness, at the time when he receives

receives such information that, though at another he would have rejoiced, he will then hear it with indifference.

Soon after the late Bishop Porteus was translated to the See of London, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hodgson, said one morning to his Gardener, who was a native of the Peak of Derbyshire, "Have you heard the good news?" "No, Sir," replied he, "I know of none." "Porteus is made Bishop of London." "Aye, that may be—and I dare say he will be a sober mon in his piece—but a cow has getten into the garden, and has etten up a'th' cabbages."

Yours, &c. E. G.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

I SHALL feel much obliged if any of your readers can inform me whether there has existed, or does now exist, any Company styled "The Mine Adventurers of England;" and if so, what is the probable value of their shares, where their office is situated, &c. The occasion of the enquiry is this; that in 1764 a person in his will bequeathed a share in the above concern, which the enquiries hitherto made by his heirs have not enabled them to discover. In a paper left by him, he states himself to be entitled to one share and the thousandth part of a share.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

IN the Review attached to your last Number, p. 445, the Editor of the "Censura Literaria" is styled "Sir S. E. Brydges, K. J." Pray to what Foreign Prince is he indebted for this honour, as none of our native orders of Knighthood can be understood by the initials following his name?

A desire of informing myself on such a subject, or of correcting your highly-valued Magazine if out of order, induces me to trouble you with the above query. At the same time, I cannot let slip the opportunity of informing this Editor (whether Knight or Esquire) that the pages of the Censura Literaria, full of lofty enthusiasm, spirit, and sensibility, have beguiled many hours that would otherwise have passed tediously in the short life of

A Son of antient Chivalry.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

YOUR Correspondent at Harwich having furnished us with what he says is an effectual remedy for the Ague, I beg leave through your means to ask him how the bark and snake-root are to be *dissolved* in the ale or brandy (for I really am not chemist enough to effect it), as he allows an option to the patient to dissolve the powders in a *quart* of ale or a *gill* of brandy, and directs the same dose to be taken of either solution. I should like to know, if it makes no difference whether the whole virtues of the medicine are taken into the stomach in four doses, or two and thirty. Further, I should like to be informed, whether persons in the neighbourhood of Harwich, who are *repeatedly* taking this medicine, do not experience frequent attacks of the ague year after year; for I can scarcely think *that* an effectual remedy which must be repeated at least annually for perhaps half a century.

Yours, &c. W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

I AM extremely obliged to the Correspondents in your Magazine of May last, for their answers to my queries respecting a remedy for the Black Beetles and the Ague. With respect to the former, my servants have frequently tried the remedies there pointed out; but they have only been of *temporary* service, and I am inclined to think of the Beetles, as it has been said of Mice, "they soon discover the trap, and avoid the snare." As to the pouring boiling water (an excellent remedy) if they can be found it may be good; but they are in the chimney-place, the cellar (where they actually scoop out the raw potatoes), and have been in the meat-safe, and in the closet adjoining our sitting-room, and penetrated into a loaf of sugar there. Surely some remedy might be employed for the destruction of them; and that excellent "Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," would do well to propose a gold medal for the invention of a specific remedy for the destruction of those noxious vermin.—With respect to the Ague, I have a very high opinion of the remedy of arsenic pointed out by one of your Correspondents; but it will be a very great rarity indeed

deed to find a *Country Apothecary* of that liberal turn of mind he points out, to prescribe the same *gratis*: their charges are most enormous: I lately saw a bill of £59. charged on a man and his wife for one year only, and with the latter very little illness; indeed, I have reason to believe that a few attendances from an eminent physician, and the chemist's shop, would have answered the purpose with about one-third of the expence, so as to avoid those journeys and attendances almost too numerous to mention.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

DR. BLANE has described the disease called the Distemper in Dogs with accuracy, and his medicines in general are successful; but a gentleman had administered Dr. Blane's medicines to a favourite pointer, in the disease called *The Distemper*, but with no avail; the unvarying symptoms had come on, when the poor animal crawled into the field, and fell among some grass, attempting, but in vain, to eat it. He followed the suggestion of nature, and ordered a handful of grass to be cut in shreds of about half an inch long, and when mixed with butter to be put down the animal's throat: the dose was repeated three times in every twenty-four hours, and a visible amendment almost immediately took place, which terminated in recovery. Farmer's Mag. No. XXXV.

To purify Lemon Juice, add one ounce of pulverized well-burned charcoal to a quart of Lemon Juice; after standing twelve hours, filter the Juice through white blotting-paper; it will keep good several years in a cellar, in a bottle well corked: a thick crust will form beneath the cork, and the mucilage will fall to the bottom. Philosophical Journal, No. 90.

The Potatoe called *Captain Hart* is white, with a thin smooth skin, roundish, of a moderate size, with few eyes; when boiled it is yellow, rather close and watery, but tolerably well flavoured; it weighs 14 or 15 pounds *per* peck; 5 pounds of it yielded 9 ounces of white fecula or starch, 3 of slightly discoloured fecula, and 6 of dried pulp; the remainder being water, soluble mucilage, and extractive matter. William Skrimshire, jun. Phil. Journ. No. 91.

Dr. Pearson (Repertory of Arts, III. p. 383) found that 3500 grains of the white kidney Potatoe-root left on drying 1000 grains. The fresh root deprived of its skin contained 68 to 72 *per cent.* of water, and 32 to 28 of meal, consisting of from 17 to 15 of fecula, 9 to 8 of fibrous matter, and 6 to 5 of extract, or soluble mucilage.

Many persons, when brewing beer, put in one pound of common salt to every four bushels of malt. It is said this breaks the wort, and the beer is very fine in a few weeks. Whether the salt is used for fining, or to make those who drink the beer more thirsty, or to give the beer a higher flavour, I would thank any of your correspondents for information in your useful Magazine.

Filter river water through a sponge more or less compressed, instead of stone or sand, by which the water is not only rendered more clear, but wholesome; for sand is insensibly dissolved by the water, so that in 4 or 5 years it will have lost a fifth part of its weight. Powder of charcoal should be added to the sponge when the water is foul, or fetid. Those who examine the large quantity of terrene matter on the inside of tea-kettles, will be convinced all water should be boiled before drunk, if they wish to avoid being afflicted with gravel and stone, &c.

Frost-bitten potatoes, and all other vegetables, as fruit, &c. are restored to their natural taste and flavour by being steeped in cold water twelve hours before they are boiled. Potatoes are also preserved from decay in the latter season by being dried on a kiln, or any other convenient way.

Dr. Beddoes's recipe for Pomade Divine, from Cox's Medical Compendium. Take of Beef marrow 12 ounces, steeped in water (occasionally changing it) 10 days, and afterwards in rose-water 24 hours; Flowers of Benzoin or Benjamin, Storax, and Florentine Orris-root Powder, of each half an ounce. These ingredients are to be put into an earthen vessel, closely covered down, to keep in the fumes, and being suspended in water, are made to boil three hours, after which the whole is to be strained and put into bottles while warm.

Some

Some time ago a gentleman at Bath said the Bath waters were heated by the Pyrites found in the hills about Bath, and in all his travels he never found so many in one place: these contained sulphur and iron; he produced a piece which he had picked up, broke it, and put it into a glass of cold water: he then applied the thermometer to cold water in another glass, then took it out and put it into the glass wherein was the Pyrites, and the thermometer rose two or three degrees: thus, he said, was the Bath water heated, by rain water making its way through the chasms of the surrounding hills, and at the bottom producing the Hot Bath Water. This was nothing extraordinary, he observed; for there was something similar between Florence and Naples, where flames were produced at the surface of the earth by the same cause. Wells of cold water surround the Baths at every point of the compass. How then can the above hypothesis be correct? or what follows, which is asserted by Walker in his Lectures: Bath water is warm, and chalybeate: these properties are derived from beds of pyrites (or firestones) though which rain-water passes in the bowels of the surrounding hills. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Widcomb, July* 10.

INCREDIBLE as it may appear, it is not less true than wonderful, that, at this present time, there is not such a being at Bath as an Attorney. All the subaltern professors of Law have assumed the title and designation of Solicitor; but, from the general and indiscriminate manner in which that term is applied, I will stake my pantaloons to a skin of parchment, that not three of them comprehend the full force and meaning of the distinction, nor to what Court of Law it is an appendage. But so universal is the mania for *self-dignification*, that, some time ago, in one of my ambulatory excursions, passing through a village in Wales, I observed painted on a board in front of a Raccomodeur's stall (for Botcher is now too vulgar an appellation) "Solomon Sheers, M.B. M.D. M.A." I own my astonishment was roused, and my curiosity keenly excited, at seeing these *indicia* of academical honours, so inapplicable to appearances of the abode and its inhabitant, and therefore easily sought a solution to the enigma; when the knight of the thimble courteously informed me that it denoted him to be a breeches-maker, and also drum-major to the Anglesea Militia; and that everybody now-a-days tacked something to their names; and his neighbour the Horse Doctor, with many others no better than himself, dubbed themselves Squires, and their wives Ladies. But what, in this wonder-working age, must forcibly attract particular attention, in proportion as it comes home to individual feelings, is the surprising ingenuity and contrivance of a person somewhere about —— street, who, by a singular mode of compression, can pack up a *bottle* of wine in a *pint* decanter. He is now gone to Cheltenham for the season, where, no doubt, he will, as he has done here, reap a golden harvest. Nor can we, in these marvellous times, sufficiently applaud the *unexampled generosity* of certain shop-keepers, who, totally *regardless* of their *own interest*, and *purely* to accommodate the publick, are *determined* to dispose of their stock in trade full 25 *per cent.* under prime cost*. Such an *unparalleled* instance of liberality naturally leads one to suppose that the parties who have engaged the premises, and are to succeed to the concern, would gladly embrace so advantageous an offer, unless there was something of the *suggestio falsi* or the *suppressio veri*.

Yours, &c. CACAFOGO.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

I WAS much pleased with a letter in vol. LXVII. p. 609, mentioning an epitaph on the immortal Shakspeare, and one to the memory of Dr. John Hall, who married the Poet's daughter. There is a family of the name of *Hall* who use the arms there described, a Chevron between three Talbot's heads erased; and, if these arms belong to the family, it is doubtless of great antiquity.

Yours, &c. W. H.

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* These *gull-traps* are here in daily succession, and produce such immense profits as to enable the proprietor soon to quit business and retire to his villa.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. July 1733. p. 419.

To the Right Honourable
The Earl of Oxford.

Upon a piece of News in Mist, that the Rev. Mr W. refus'd to write against Mr Pope because his best Patron had a Friendship for the said P.

1.
Wesley, if Wesley 'tis they mean,
They say, on Pope would fall
Would his best Patron let his Pen
Discharge his inward Gall.

2.
What Patron this, a doubt must be
Which none but You can clear,
Or Father Francis crost the Sea,
Or else Earl Edward here.

3.
That both were good must be confest
And much to both he owes.
But which to Him will be the best
The Lord of Oxford knows.

To _____
The Right Honble the
Earl of Oxford in
Dover Street.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE *Fac-simile* of a Poetical Epistle from Mr. Pope, accurately copied from the Original (*Plate II.*), requires no farther illustration than to observe, that "Father Francis cross the Sea," was Dr. Atterbury, the then exiled Bishop of Rochester.

Yours, &c. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GOADBY.

THE Gentleman who is the subject of the following Memoir has been so universally known, and so highly esteemed in the City of London, for more than three-fourths of a century, that to consign his memory "to dull forgetfulness a prey," would be a crime that benevolence must blush at, and the widow and the orphan weep afresh, if no pen were found to speak their feelings.

Mr. Samuel Goadby, late of Spital Square, died on the 11th of June 1808, after a short illness, in the 89th year of his age. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Goadby, a very worthy and respectable man, who resided in one of the good old houses that were pleasantly situated in Moorfields. He enjoyed a lucrative and respectable place under the City of London; and, at his death, Mr. John Goadby, his eldest son, was chosen to succeed his father. The subject of our present attention was born on St. Matthew's day, in the year 1719; we believe at the house in Moorfields. Mr. Goadby had a large family; and Mr. Samuel Goadby was bound apprentice to a Mr. Virtue, a stationer at the Royal Exchange; and either a short time before Mr. Goadby had completed his apprenticeship, or very soon after, Mr. Virtue died, leaving a widow and two daughters. Mr. Goadby, at this early period of life, had conducted himself in so exemplary a manner, that it was thought right to take him into partnership with Mrs. Virtue; he was also so highly esteemed by all that knew him, that he had several offers made of proposed advantage, to entice him to leave the connexion he was engaged in: but his reply was, "I will never forsake the widow and the fatherless." This was not merely a warmth of expression, produced by the feelings of the moment; but a fixed principle, upon which he acted to the close of a long life. The partnership continued for 11 years; and, at the close of that period, the interest of Mrs. Virtue and Mr. Goadby were made one by their marriage. Mrs. Goadby did not live more than 14 years after their union; but, previous to her death, she said, that her marriage with Mr. Goadby was one of the most propitious circumstances of her life. It is hoped, the writer will not be thought too minute; but, if a character is to be held up to the publick as a proper subject for their respect and imitation, domestic and social virtues, piety and benevolence, must form the grand outlines of a proper object of real respect. The Hero, the Statesman, the Poet, or the Painter, demand, and frequently, as such, deserve our admiration; but it is only to the man of domestic worth and social excellence, that the homage of the virtuous heart will ever be offered.

The pious man, the man of universal benevolence, and unwearied assiduity in every good work, is so incalculable a blessing to society, that we are called upon, by every good principle, to appreciate, respect, and emulate. Mr. Goadby was one of six gentlemen, that, fifty years ago, formed (we believe) the first society in England for the promotion of religious knowledge amongst the poor. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to secure the everlasting and present felicity of his fellow mortals. His expressive countenance would be illumined or beclouded, as the tale you told presented to his view a suffering or happy fellow-being; but his feelings did not pass off in the vapour of mere external sensibility; he sought the object of distress; and he did not then say, "Be ye warmed, and be ye filled; but gave them not those things that are needful for the body"—No, he warmed, clothed, and filled them. The Writer has known him, when near 80 years of age, ascend a dark and dangerous staircase, to visit the abode of sickness and want; and there, with the gentle hand of charity, and the warm heart of a Christian, relieve and soften the sorrows inflicted by poverty and sickness. To feel for misery

very, and to relieve it, was the business of his life.

Mr. Goadby was also a public-spirited man; never sparing himself or his purse, when properly called upon. In the year 1754, he was one of the warm and active friends of Betty Canning; her story some persons now living must remember. Mr. Goadby subscribed fifty pounds to the Patriotic Fund; he was, for many years, a subscriber to the Lying-in Charity, and to several Dispensaries; and, by his will, left handsome legacies to the institutions he had subscribed to. Mr. Goadby's shop at the Royal Exchange was, for many years, of an evening, the meeting-place of a select party of men of superior abilities, for the purpose of conversation,—Mr. Payne, late Accountant-general of the Bank, the late Mr. John Ryland, Mr. John Cole, and, the Writer believes, the late Dr. Hawkesworth, with many more sensible men, that improved and enlarged their mental powers by the communication of ideas. Those meetings had a very different effect upon the members of this friendly circle, to that produced by convivial meetings, where wine and riot preclude sentiment, and destroy reason. The late Dr. Towers was, at the period of these sentimental meetings, a little lad, under the patronage of Mr. Goadby; being very small, he used to slip into the circle unperceived, listen with great attention to all he heard, and, by treasuring it up in his mind, he then laid the foundation of all his future respectability as a literary man. It will be well for young persons to remember such a circumstance; and to be anxious never to lose an opportunity that offers for enriching their minds, by attending to the conversation of the good and wise. Mr. Goadby had survived every member of the circle, in which he had for many years enjoyed so much rational satisfaction. How painful is the reflexion, that the lot of all persons living to advanced age must be, to spend many of their solitary hours in a retrospect of past comforts—comforts that never, never, can return in this life! What then are the consolations of old age, under all the gloom of solitude, and pressure of infirmity? Nothing short of a well-grounded hope in the prospect of a happy Eternity. The circle they hope to join in a better world, will never be broken in upon by death; nor will their powers of enjoyment ever decrease.

Mr. Goadby had many singularities; he was very nice in his person; dressed very plain; but had made no change in the cut of his coat for near 50 years. He had a particular dislike to the using a hackney coach on the Sunday; thought it, *in general*, a profanation of the day; but he lived to be shocked by the rattling of stage-coaches from morning to night on that day, which, when he was a young man, was in this country devoted to rest and Public Worship. If Voltaire could now visit England, he would not say, as he once did, that, in this country, the Sabbath was more strictly observed than in any other he had been acquainted with; but to Voltaire's principles we may, without doubt, attribute the profaneness and dissipation that pervades, more or less, all ranks in society; as the spread of Infidelity will produce every moral evil. Mr. Goadby was a Dissenter from the Ceremonies of the Establishment; but he felt all that cordiality which Christianity inculcates, for *every good* man, though he might not be able to say Amen to his Creed in every point. The ladies who became his daughters-in-law, by his marriage with their mother, were, for the greatest part of his life, a source of real comfort to him; and the one with whom he resided for many years had the painful, though delightful task, of consoling him in his last moments, with all the tenderness of an affectionate child. Mr. Goadby had much perplexity and trouble throughout his long life; but the domestic comfort he enjoyed for the last 20 years was derived from his marriage 56 years ago: he had been a widower 42 years. His remains were deposited, in the same grave with those of his late wife, in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, on Tuesday, June 22, 1808. Mr. Goadby had, for many years, attended the Ministry of the Rev. Hugh Worthington; and the Funeral Oration was delivered at the grave by that gentleman, with a warmth of expression that evinced how justly he appreciated the excellence of his departed friend.

The

The following Note was sent to the Writer of the preceding Memoir, by Mrs. Fisher, *widow of the late Dr.* Fisher:

"For many years Mr. Goadby sent a rich supply of Bibles, Testaments, and pious books, for the poor at Hadleigh and villages around, to the great comfort of Mr. Toms, the Pastor of the Congregation in Hadleigh Meeting; and sent also money for the sick and afflicted. The benefit received by a great number from the benevolence of Mr. Goadby, both in spiritual and temporal things, cannot be expressed, though so often seen by me.

"Eliza Fisher."

Some Account of the late William Burgh, Esq. LL. D.

IT has been the surprise and regret of many, that no account of the late William Burgh, esq. but such as appeared in a Provincial Newspaper, has ever been given to the publick through the medium of any of our monthly publications. To remedy this defect, however inadequately, and though nearly at the distance of seven months from the time of his death, I beg to transmit to you, for insertion in your valuable Magazine, the substance of the Newspaper account, incorporated with notes taken from an unpublished Sermon, preached in the Cathedral of York, the Sunday after his interment.

On Monday the 26th of December, 1808, died at York, where he had been a resident near 40 years, in the 67th year of his age, William Burgh, esq. LL. D.; in whom that City and the Literary World have sustained an irreparable loss. So great was the character, and so eminent the genius and talents of this gentleman, that the principal difficulty seems to be how to appreciate them properly, in order that justice may be done them. Whether we advert to those sound principles by which he was governed, to his general character, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments, his orthodox sentiments in Religion, his firm attachment to the Church of England as by law established, or to that real Christianity in which he died, there is sufficient on each head, for those who knew him best, largely to expatiate. In principle sound, as it respected his King, his Country, and his God; and, in a political sense, not more distinguished for loyalty to the King, than in zeal for the liberty of the subject. He disapproved of the American war; and expressed himself with that warmth which was natural to him. When the Association for a Parliamentary Reform was established in the county of York, Mr. Burgh was a sanguine promoter of that object; but, when the French Revolution broke out, he was one of those who early took the alarm; and who, discovering Anarchy under the mask of Liberty, feared what he lived to see realized, *viz.* the total extermination of the principles of Freedom. At this period, the spirit of party ran high in York; and Mr. Burgh's was the unpopular and unfashionable side of the question. The prevailing party opposed the war with France, continued to view the career of the Revolutionists as favourable to the cause of Liberty, and panegyrized the Tyrant who is now at the head of public affairs in that kingdom. Unmoved by the shafts of ridicule and obloquy, feeble, but numerous, with which Mr. Burgh was then assailed, he was not afraid boldly, and almost alone, to stand forth at the public meetings in York, and avow his sentiments—

"Nor number, nor example with him wrought,
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind,
Though single."

Among other gross and groundless fabrications, he was charged with being a spy, and with receiving a pension from Government. In short, every species of insult was heaped upon him by men whose names are not worthy to be mentioned with his; and who, if they are not lost to every sentiment of honour or of shame, must long since have repented of their unfounded calumnies. Such, however, was the spirit of party, and such the local influence of those from whom these calumnious rumours originated, that, for a time, they had the intended effect; and Mr. Burgh was too generally regarded by the satellites of the party which he opposed, and the lower classes of the people at York, in the invidious colours in which, to answer party purposes, his opponents had unjustly and maliciously pourtrayed him. Fortunately, however, he outlived their calumnies. He lived to see his fellow-citizens

citizens appreciate his worth. It was he who at length roused them to the exercise of their elective franchises, and the assertion of their independence; and, since the last General Election, his name has been (and may it ever continue!) dear to the inhabitants of York, as a friend of freedom, and a protector of rights. In private life, Mr. Burgh was truly amiable. With whatever vehemence or severity his replies to political opponents may be charged, his private character was uniformly mild and affectionate; and no man was ever more beloved by his family, his domesticks, or a large circle of estimable friends. In his general deportment he was kind to all around him: humble and unassuming, honest and sincere, and neither ostentatious nor hypocritical. So strongly was his soul imbued with benevolence and the milk of human kindness, that he was always ready to administer to his fellow-creatures whatever, under existing circumstances, could be administered, either of active bodily service, pecuniary aid, or seasonable counsel and advice, issuing from the magazine of his well-stored, capacious mind. Disposed at all times to do good, in the Apostle's language, "he was ever ready to distribute, and willing to communicate, whether the object was a friend or an enemy;" and he was never more ready to rejoice with them that do rejoice, than to weep with them that weep. In Ireland, the country of which he was a native, and where he possessed considerable estates, his name was to be seen amongst the foremost in every plan of a benevolent and public-spirited nature, with a liberal subscription placed opposite to it; and we need hardly add, that at York his heart and his purse were open on all occasions. As to his genius and talents, and his attainments in literature, they were of the first eminence, extraordinary, extensive, and profound. His eager, powerful, and inquisitive mind soon became acquainted with all those departments of literature, to which his attention was at any time directed. His zeal and perseverance were commensurate with his mental powers, which were equal to any investigation; and his success was proportionate, when engaged in the pursuit of any object which was worth pursuing, or which, by its importance, could attract his mind. With the quickest perception imaginable, he always seemed intuitively to lay hold of that point of a subject, which is in general attained by the slow and laboured deductions of reason; and thus, while the generality were employed in reconnoitering the outposts, he, by his genius, had already penetrated to the citadel of science or of the arts. And what he was thus possessed of, was arranged with the utmost precision, and communicated to his friends, as occasion offered, with the utmost strength and clearness, yet accuracy of diction. Whatever he touched upon, he elucidated; and, in conversation, was extremely animated and interesting. In short, as the late Mr. Mason used to say of him, he was a walking library, from which you might always draw out some rare and curious article of Literature. With respect to his religious tenets, they are well known to have been purely orthodox, formed upon the model of scriptural and primitive truth, and to have been embraced upon the strongest conviction, after mature deliberation. Indeed, he took nothing for granted, nor assented to any thing upon slight grounds, but examined minutely every position to which his assent was required; and, having deliberately proved all things, he held fast that which was good. For proof of this, we have but to advert to those invaluable publications which have long since been given to the world, and received the plaudit of the most learned individuals and bodies of men. In these he earnestly contended for the Faith which was once delivered to the Saints. Tremblingly alive to the integrity of religious truth, and the maintenance of Christian doctrines whole and undefiled, he could not silently witness the dissemination of error, nor look without emotion at the threatened danger—a danger which he conceived to be more formidable, because it came recommended by a public and considerable sacrifice at the altar of conscience. His curiosity, as he observes in his introduction to his Scriptural Confutation, &c. was, in the first instance, excited at the novelty of the case; and he was determined to examine for himself the nature of those objections to the subscription of

of the Articles of the Church of England, which had induced a respectable Clergyman of the Church (the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey) to relinquish his preferment from conscientious motives. In perusing the Apology of the above gentleman for resigning his Vicarage, he soon found a much larger circle taken than the title of the Apology promised; and that the design was not barely to offer a vindication of the motives and conduct of a private person, "but to assail every fundamental doctrine of the Church; to degrade the God of our Salvation; to snatch from us the object of our Religion; and to evince that Jesus Christ is not one, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, God."—"Upon what foundation Mr. Lindsey had raised the flimsy superstructure of his own doctrine, or rather with what engines he had endeavoured to subvert the fixed fabrick of our Religion, and force it from the basis of Revelation," Mr. Burgh, from his zeal for truth, thought it incumbent upon him to shew. This led him into a minute enquiry into the scriptural view of the Divinity of Christ, and afterwards into the belief of the Primitive Church, for the first 300 years, in this great article of Christianity. Though at that time unaccustomed to theological controversy, or to that peculiar kind of reading which seemed requisite to qualify for polemical divinity, he yet entered the lists, with a zeal peculiar to him, like David of old, in defence of his divine Master, against those, who not only defied the armies of the living God, but the living God himself. "New," as he observes in his Dedication to Mr. Burke, "both to the world and to himself as an author," and therefore a stripling in literary warfare, he nevertheless was not deterred from his laudable purpose, but met the enemy in the open field of discussion, and upon his own ground; and as of a warrior in another cause, so of him it may be said in this, that he came, he saw, he conquered. Those who wish to see in the field of religious controversy those rare concomitants, the polite gentleman, the polished scholar, the lucid writer, and the sound divine; and who can appreciate properly a well-conducted argument, close reasoning, and sound criticism ingeniously applied, may be referred to Mr. Burgh's "Scriptural Confutation of the Arguments against the one Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," and to his very learned Sequel to that Confutation, in an elaborate inquiry into the belief of the Christians of the first three centuries, respecting the same grand doctrine. Whatever could be urged in favour of the doctrine he undertakes to defend, or in reply to objections, either from the Scriptures or the Christian Fathers, they will find concentrated there, and reasoned upon in so lucid and powerful a manner, that conviction must be the result; and they will rise from the perusal, I am sanguine to hope, with the strong impression upon their minds that, as long as ever sound learning, unsophisticated criticism, and religious knowledge shall retain their ascendancy among us, so long will these volumes exalt the author as a Scholar and a Divine, and remain the most honourable memorial of the extent of his talents and learning, the clearness of his reasoning, the soundness of his religious principles, his indefatigable industry, and his ardent zeal for truth. Of the former of these works the Author had the satisfaction to receive the approbation of a distinguished Layman, who derived, as he observes, "his honours from the clear and unpolluted springs of merit, and that Layman Mr. Edmund Burke." And the late Bp. Newton mentions the Scriptural Confutation by Mr. Burgh, as a work of merit, which was well spoken of, and, in his estimation, much more valuable, because the author was really a Layman, as he assumed; and, what was more extraordinary, a young gentleman of very great estate, and a Member of Parliament. "it is happy," adds the Bishop, in a letter to one who had written in the same cause, "that Providence raises up such champions of the Faith; and grace be with all them who, like you, and like him, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." And the latter work was so well received, that the University of Oxford, in the handsomest manner, conferred upon the Author, in full convocation, by diploma, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law. This public mark of approbation he used to call, I believe with unaffected humility, the condescension of the Uni-

University. Merit, however, demanded what the University, in its wisdom, thought proper to confer; and if it was condescension to confer such a distinction upon an individual, I think it was reflected back upon that seat of Learning by the honour of enrolling among her sons the Author of the Constitution and the Sequel. That the approbation thus publicly shewn, was not the effect of a momentary impulse, but the result of mature deliberation upon the intrinsic merit of the performance, is evident from the high estimation in which the works of Mr. Burgh continue to be held by the Heads of that University, and from a learned Prelate and Head of a College having lately recommended them to the study of all who are under preparation for the Church. They certainly are of great worth, and ought to compose part of the library of every Clergyman. In Church Communion, he was a firm friend and consistent member of the Established Church, to which he conformed, not merely from education, but upon principle and deliberate choice. And as none could better appreciate her worth, none valued her more highly, or held her Liturgy, her Creeds, her Articles, or her Homilies, in higher estimation than he; and none, it may be confidently affirmed, was better qualified, or more ready to defend, at all times, her Doctrines, her Discipline, her Ministers, or her Ministrations. He could never bear to see the discipline of the Church departed from, or her doctrines corrupted or mangled, either by the flippant, clerical, half-thinking coxcomb, or the exalted Dignitary; instances of which sometimes occurred to him. These never passed without notice to the individual, as opportunity offered; and he always spoke with indignant remembrance of those who took such unwarrantable liberties with the doctrines of the Church, which he conceived to be the doctrines of Scripture, and of the Primitive Christians, and who did not hold them whole and undefiled. One point of character, never to be forgotten, and which of itself ennobles all the rest, remains yet to be mentioned; which is, that he was not merely a speculative Divine, but to all his other excellences and endowments superadded that of being a Christian in deed and in truth. Those sound principles in Religion, which he had successfully maintained against gainsayers and infidels, *viz.* the Trinity in Unity, the Divinity of Christ, and his atonement for sin by the sacrifice of himself, he kept to the last as a sure foundation of hope. *He*, in particular, whose cause he had advocated, whose name he had defended, and whom he adored as his God and Saviour, was his comfort in sickness, his hope in death, his rod and staff through that dreaded valley, and, on the day of his appearing, will doubtless be his exceeding great reward. In the view he took of his justification before God, he had nothing to offer on the score of merit, or that could influence divine mercy in his favour; but his whole dependence was placed upon the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God, and in that mercy which, through this medium, was extended to guilty man. The state of the case between God and man, to use his own words when he laid upon his death-bed, was not in the nature of a debtor and creditor account, which might be settled by striking a balance; but man was considered as an insolvent debtor, unable to answer the demands which the justice and righteousness of God had upon him; and salvation was acknowledged to be by grace, through faith; and eternal life, not the merit of man, but the gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. At this awful crisis, the feelings of his heart, and the language of his tongue, were in exact unison with the 11th Article of our Church, which says, that "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our own works or deservings: Wherefore that we are justified by faith only is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort." In this comfort he died; and, in the hope which it inspires, he now rests from his labour.

The remains of this much-lamented individual were interred in the Cathedral at York, under circumstances of more than ordinary esteem and regret. The funeral was arranged as a private one; but this could not restrain many of those who loved and valued him from attending, at an early hour, to pay their last respects

to

to their departed friend. When the funeral procession arrived at the South door of the Cathedral, it was joined by upwards of 40 gentlemen and citizens of the first respectability, all of them in mourning, who preceded the corpse, two and two, to the place of interment, in the Lady's Chapel behind the Altar. Amongst those who thus voluntarily attended, besides Sir M. M. Sykes (Member for the City), Mr. Des Voeux, and Mr. Norcliffe, who were at the head of the mourners, were observed, the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, many of the Clergy of the City, Col. Lloyod, Capt. Duffin, and the three Messrs. Thompsons from Kirby Hall. The Funeral Service, by desire, was performed by the Rev. James Richardson, A. M. one of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral. Notwithstanding the concourse of spectators, the utmost stillness and solemnity prevailed: and a general sympathy pervaded the whole. The peculiar spot selected for the interment of the deceased, rendered the spectacle more appropriate and impressive; and with the deep regret of his surrounding friends, there was mingled some degree of mournful satisfaction, when they saw deposited amongst the tombs of our most illustrious Prelates and Divines, the ashes of one, who, though a Layman, had been so able a defender of the doctrines of the Church and of Christianity; and who, in this point of view, without diminishing their lustre, might be ranked with a Locke or an Addison, a West or a Lyttelton. The scene was truly affecting and solemn: and all seemed impressed with the loss which society, and the literary world in particular, had sustained.

Mr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country. He possessed, as might be expected from his talents, &c. a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Wilberforce. He was also the most intimate and confidential friend of the late Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to his celebrated poem of the English Garden.

We understand that a handsome monument to his memory is soon to be erected in the Cathedral, under the direction of an eminent Artist in London.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE III.

TO L. CALPURNIUS PISO and his SONS.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

CELEBRARE domestica facta, &c.] Horace, in order to commend somewhat however in his Roman Poets, extols at least the patriotism of an Ælius Lamia, an Afranius, a Pomponius, and others, who introduced *prætextatas* and *togatas*, that is, tragedies and comedies, with Roman persons, upon the stage. The compliment which, on this occasion, he pays to the Roman genius, the Greeks might, without prejudice, acquiesce in.

O Pompilius sanguis!] The Calpurnian family derived their pedigree from Calpus, a son of King Numa, as we learn from Plutarch and Festus; though some historians allow that king only a daughter. Tradition, at least, was in favour of the Calpurnians.

Excludit sanos Helicone poetas Democritus.] Democritus affirmed, that nobody could be a great Poet, without a species of madness, *neminem sine furore quemquam poetam esse posse.* This we are told by Cicero *, who adds, "The same thing is affirmed also by Plato. He may, if he pleases, call it (that inspiration which constitutes the Poet) madness, while he says such glorious things of that madness, as he does in his Phædo." The passage of the Homer of Philosophers to which Cicero here refers, is too beautiful to let me refrain from attempting to translate it. "The third species of madness," he makes his Socrates say, "is that which proceeds from the Muses. This, if breathed into a tender, undefiled, and unvarnished soul, impels it, as in a Bacchic rapture † (*i. e.* in a sort of spiritual intoxication), to embellish in odes and other species of poetry, the miracles and achievements of the days of old, and thereby to instruct the generations to come. But whoever approaches, without being urged by this

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* De Divinat. *lib.* i. *cap.* 37.

† Like the Corybantes, says he in the Io; where he is speaking likewise of this enthusiasm of the Poet.

madness

madness of the Muses, the gates of poetry, in the opinion that art alone can make him a poet, will always remain defective, and the poetry of such a sober and discreet (uninspired) Poet will always be effaced by the poetry of the mad (the inspired)*." — Notwithstanding the bad use which the lunatic, crack-brained, frantic Poets, whom Horace here, and in the sequel, ridicules, may make of the theory of Democritus and Plato, he was himself so convinced of the truth of it, that, even though his poetical frenzy was not always so real as in the 25th Ode of the third Book, *Quo me, Bacche, rapis*, he has, however, frequently the art to counterfeit it as beautifully as we can reasonably require from a Poet of the Augustan Age. As for example, in the passage, *auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania?* and what follows, in the 4th Ode of the third Book. Be that, however, as it may with Horace, who (generally) belongs to the class of Poets retaining their senses, the observation itself is well-founded; and experience has uniformly, amongst all nations, confirmed the declaration, that the uninspired Poets, however greatly they may please when we hear them alone, yet, all other things equal, they never can stand in competition with the inspired. But the opinion of Plato was assuredly not, that a glowing imagination, enraptured by the fury of the Muse, alone constituted a great Poet: and here, likewise, as in religious and amorous inspiration, it makes a vast difference, whether we are possessed by a divinity, or by the foul fiend Satan. Homer, Pindar, Æschylus, the three greatest Poets of the inspired class that ever lived, are no less conspicuous for understanding, sagacity, and judgment, than for imagination; never did they lose the just sense of propriety: judgment constantly hovers over the fermenting chaos of their ideas, like Ovid's *deus aut melior natura*, the central principle, which separates, regulates, combines, and fructifies them before our staring eyes, into a world of living energies, playing in concert to one determinate end. The possession, the *amabilis insania*, which Plato — at that very moment seized with it — attributes to the inspiration of the Muses, may have fanned the original sparks in their mind; may have animated them in their labours; may have imparted to them that genial warmth, which evolved the soaring pinions of the soul; may have elevated it in certain passages above itself; dispelled, as it were, the mists of humanity from their eyes, and capacitated them for the vision of celestial forms; but all this presupposes organs, which the Muses could not impart, sciences which they could not infuse into them, a diction which must be previously there, and which they, like other individuals, must have learnt. — In short, an Iliad, or only one canto of the Iliad, is as little the work of poetic frenzy alone, as it is the production of a moment — and, although there is an autoschediastic poetry, which may be regarded as the mere natural product, and the effusion of an inspiring passion, and of a fancy stretched beyond its ordinary compass, it yet remains true, that even in Poetry, the noblest plants by culture receive additional beauty, and their fruits a superior flavour; and that, as Horace afterwards better says, without a rich vein, the severest study, and, without art, the best native genius, is equally insufficient to produce a very excellent work.

Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile numquam
Tonsori Licino commiserit.] An Aristophanic stroke! Julius Cæsar had admitted a certain barber, named Licinus, into the senate, because he was a zealous Anti-Pompeian. Licinus grew so rich, that his heirs built him a monument of marble, which furnished some honest man with an opportunity for writing the following epitaph:

Marmoreo tumulo Licinus jacet: at Cato nullo;
Pompeius parvo. Quis putet esse deos?
Tribus Anticyris.] That is, all the sneezewort that could grow in three Anticyras.

* Τρίτη δὲ ἡ ΑΠΟ ΜΟΥΣΩΝ καλουμένη τε καὶ μανία, λαβοῦσα ΑΠΑΛΗΝ καὶ ΑΒΑΠΤΟΝ ΨΥΧΗΝ, ὑμνήσασά τε καὶ εὐεργετήσασα πολλὰ τ' ἀοίδιμα καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἄλλων ποιήσασα, μυρία ΤΩΝ ΠΑΛΑΙΩΝ ἔργα ΚΟΣΜΟΥΣΑ, τοὺς ἐπιγιγνομένους παιδεύουσα. Οἱ δ' ἄν ἄνευ μανίας Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀφίκηται, πεισθεὶς ὡς ἄρα τέχνης ἱκανὸς ποιητὴς ἔσοιτο, ἀτελὴς αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ ποίησις οὗ τῆς τῶν μαινομένων ἡ τοῦ σωφρονοῦντος ἐφάνησθη. PLATO in PHAEDO.

Anticyras. The Island Anticyra was extremely fertile in that medicinal plant.

Præter laudem, nullius avaris.] A golden sentence! — however, in the time of the great Poets and Sages of Greece, poverty was no disgrace; and a great man who died poor, had no reason to fear that his children must go a-begging. — Indeed it was only for a very short space that the nation produced great men, and was deserving of them.

Cupresso.] If the Epistle to the Pisones even contained nothing excellent but this passage, from ver. 326 to 332, it must secure to its author the affection of every generous mind.

Lamiæ.] The *lamia* was, in the nursery tales of the antients, somewhat of the hobgoblin kind, the old hag, the mawkin, the ogress, and other the like chimæras of the moderns. They were pourtrayed as a woman with asses' hoofs, and ate up children alive, if they would not be good.

Cærilus.] See the remarks on this proper name in the Epistle to Augustus.

Ut pictura poësis erit, &c.] Horace, as it usually fares with sententious Authors, has had the misfortune frequently to have passages extracted from his writings, and (very contrary to his opinion) adopted as apophthegms or maxims; which, in the association from whence they are torn, have a totally different, and sometimes a directly opposite sense — of which kind the *Chorda semper oberrat eadem*, and the *Interdum quoque bonus dormitat Homerus* are notorious examples. Just so it has likewise sped with the passage before us. What is simply comparative in one single point, is converted into a universal proposition; and, in pursuance of this conceit, abetted by all the interpreters, Batteux boldly thus paraphrases this hemistich: "It is with Poetry as with Painting*. There is no other difference between these two arts than this; that the one is expressed by colours and lines, and the other by diction and harmony, &c." — Any chatterer may indeed run on at this rate, who is neither Poet nor Painter, and has only a superficial acquaintance with the two arts, without having dived into either by his own reflexions; but Horace could not have that meaning, and says no such thing. Now, adds the latter, in order to inform the Pisones "how particularly a Poem stands in the same predicament with a picture:"

—— *quæ, si propius stes*
Te capiet magis, quædam si longius abstes:
Hæc amat obscurum, volet hæc sub luce videri
Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen.

And how does now the French critick understand this? — "I do not perceive," says he, "how the similitude of Horace suits, unless by taking the word *poësis*, for *quædam poësis*, "a passage of a Poem." For I know of no Poem, which, upon the whole, is calculated to be seen only at a distance, in a half light, and no more than once." — And in this manner he runs on for two whole pages; always groping about, with his Dacier in his hand, for the Author's meaning, stumbles over it every instant, and yet cannot lay hold on it, because that unhappy "It is with Poesy as with Painting," has given his eyes such a twist, that he sees difficulties where there are none. It is inconceivable how any one could mistake the true meaning of Horace, since it seems impossible for him to have expressed himself more clearly. — We know, from numerous other passages, his extraordinary fondness for extreme elaboration and correctness, for what he elsewhere terms *cælatum novem Musis opus* — and on that head he is here speaking: solely in reference to the *faultless* and *finished*, he compares certain poems to certain pictures. As there are paintings, which should be viewed at a particular distance, or in a faint light, that they may produce a proper effect — and others, wherein the detail is wrought with such exquisite neatness and industry, and every touch of the pencil so nicely softened down into the others, that the nearer and more accurately we examine the piece, the more beautiful it appears: so there are poems, for example, dramatical perform-

* The bare grammatical sense of the words might have shewn him his error: for *pictura* and *poësis* here evidently mean, not *painting* and *poesy*, but a picture and a poem; and that makes a vast difference in the signification of the whole passage.

performances, which, at the first representation or reading — perhaps from the interesting nature of the plot, from a proper management of the intrigue, from the rapid succession of incidents, from the novel situations, from strong-drawn characters and passions, and the like, give singular pleasure; but if we examine them close, and in a full light, *i. e.* more accurately, with coolness and deliberation, in the detail, with attention to all the minute requisites to an excellent poem, we gradually discover a multiplicity of defects, which, at the first or second view, we either did not at all, or not distinctly observe; and thus the work loses, in point of merit, the more nicely it is examined. Another, on the contrary, has not that striking quality, whereby the former surprised and charmed us; it, however, gently attracts the eye the more accurately we scan it, even to the minutest parts of the detail, the more beautiful, faultless, and finished we find it; and a perfectly natural result of it is, that, if the former pleases at once, or at the first view, yet at every review, loses somewhat, we cannot on the other hand be satiated with reading the latter, but always discover new beauties, which had escaped us in the crowd, at the first, second, third, &c. perusal. This, methinks, is the only possible signification which the words of Horace, in their due combination, admit of; and the comparison holds good in this manner just as well as the proposition which was to be illustrated by it is an undeniable truth, founded on experience.

Crassum unguentum.] At an entertainment, before sitting down to table, it was the practice to present the guests with fragrant oils for the beard and hair.

In Metii descendat judicis aures.] The critick to whom Horace here seems to pay a very flattering compliment, was named Spurius Metius Tarpa. The old commentators inform us, that this Tarpa was one of the five critical commissioners who were appointed to examine all dramatical pieces previous to their production on the stage. This licensing commission held their meetings in the temple of Apollo, where they probably had enough to do, to give audience to all the Poets who presented themselves before them to rehearse their performances, and to await their judicial sentence. From a letter of Cicero *, already quoted, written in the year 699, it is to be inferred, that this Metius or Mæcius already, at that time, held the office of public dramatic censor; but the manner in which Cicero expresses himself concerning him, excites by no means so advantageous an opinion of his taste as Horace would lead us to entertain. "Whilst thou (at his country-house) wert passing the day agreeably to thy fancy, we were obliged to endure what Spurius Mæcius had first approved of." *Nobis perpetiundum erat, quæ Sp. Mæsius probavisset.* From what follows, it is plain that he has in view theatrical compositions. Throughout the whole letter, however, we see the ill-humour of a spectator, who went with the determination to let nothing please him. Cicero was fond of bantering on such occasions; and, at that time, he was not upon such good terms with Pompey as to induce him to use much violence in restraining his turn for raillery. It is likewise to be supposed, that Mæcius was then a tolerably young man, and that the apparent scorn exhibited by Cicero was rather referable to the youth, than to the bad taste of the critick. The opinion of Dr. Bentley, that the Mæcius, to whom young Piso was recommended to read his essays, could not be him, of whose critical judgment Cicero, forty years before, spoke so contemptuously, is therefore destitute of competent foundation.

Qui Pythia cantat tibicen.] In the Pythian games there was also a prize for the best flute-player; and from the manner in which the antients speak of it, we perceive, that it was a very difficult thing to obtain it, and therefore naturally the highest object of ambition to a flute-player.

Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis, &c.] How came Horace to think of placing two such extraordinary proofs of friendship together? Had he not perhaps some particular case in his recollection, which fur-

* To M. Marius (*ad Famil.* vii. 1.); where the matter is concerning the various spectacles, with which the newly-erected amphitheatre of Pompey was first opened to the publick.

nished

nished occasion to it, and rendered the joke more poignant? Certain it is, that Lucius Piso himself was one of those men (not every day to be met with) who stood out this vinous ordeal. Augustus and Tiberius had both of them put him to it; and the manner in which he sustained it, was what (together with his other qualifications for business) procured him their confidence. Tiberius, who required more than ordinary proofs before he trusted a man, carried it so far, according to Suetonius's account *, with L. Piso and Pomponius Flaccus, that they were obliged to sit tippling with him two days and a night in a fortress; who immediately thereupon made Flaccus proconsul in Syria, and Piso præfect of the city of Rome †; both of them places of trust. Suetonius seems to think this action the more enormous, as Tiberius, just at that time, was projecting a sort of reformation of manners, in virtue of the *censura perpetua* which was annexed to his sovereign dignity. That, however, was probably the very thing that determined him to put a couple of *viri consulares*, whom he otherwise already knew as men of ability, to so decisive a test. Amid the prodigious depravity of manners at that time, gluttony and hard drinking were pretty general vices at Rome. Of drunken sots Tiberius could feel no deficiency, if it had been them he wanted; but he sought men, who, in the greatest excesses of that nature, were still masters of their head and their tongue; and because these two were in repute for those rare advantages, he wished to put them to such a test as should leave no room to doubt. This is the idea I form of the matter; and I conceive that we must be poorly versed in the character of Tiberius, to impute to him, especially in the early years of his reign, the stupidity, to trust an office of so much importance both to the city of Rome and to himself, as the *præfectura urbis* was, to a man, purely because he was good at a drinking bout. The manner in which Seneca speaks of our L. Piso, seems to indicate, that this Philosopher, who had such a profound experimental knowledge of the world and of the court and of mankind, saw the affair in the same point of view; and he testifies of him, that, notwithstanding it was his ordinary practice to sit up drinking all night long, and not lie down to sleep till six in the morning, he discharged the functions of his office with the strictest punctuality. — All this happened, indeed, not till long after Horace's death; but we are told by Seneca, that even *Divus Augustus*, after constituting this Piso chief commander in Thrace, gave him secret commissions; and from the whole, we are to conclude, that Augustus — who, in the early part of his life, was very much addicted to Bacchanalian revels — had had some opportunity of studying his trust-worthiness from similar trials. And that is, perhaps, what Horace, in his fine indirect manner, has glanced at in this passage.

Aristarchus.] As Horace, whenever he would rate soundly a miserable Poet, calls him a Chœrilus, so Aristarchus (the famous emendator of the MS. of Homer's works) is to him the ideal image of a true critick; and I humbly conceive there is no need of any higher authority for putting down the disparagers of that critick.

Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.] It is in itself an act of violence, like that; and is just as odious and cruel to him who is determined no longer to live, as it is to kill him who would fain live on. W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

Mr. Urban, *July* 4.

YOUR notice of an eminent Philomath (pp. 111, 404), reminds me of a MS. which I have now before me, intitled, "Lister's Arethmatick; or, A Welspring of Sciences; being an Art boath pleasant and profitable boath for Merchants and Mercers, and also for Ironmongers and Iron Masters; being a thing boath needfull and necessary for each person that purposeth to practice either Art or Trade. By Tho. Lister, æt. 24, 1656."

This curious little Volume begins with

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* Sueton. vita *Tiberii*, cap. xlii.

† The truth of this anecdote is confirmed by the elder Pliny, *lib.* xiv. *cap.* 22. *Eaque commendatione credidere L. Pisonem urbis Romæ curæ ab eo delectum, quod biduo duabusque noctibus* (therefore, one night more than Suetonius states) *perpotationem continuasset apud ipsum jam principem.*

with the ordinary Rules, and proceeds regularly, through the higher order of the Mathematicks, to "The Gunner's Lists," "Geometrical Progression;" "Cosmography;" "Divination," &c. &c.; and contains many valuable Tables for the measuring of Timber, &c. &c.; and a Regal Table, thus prefaced:

"Yet, yet, the Regal Table suits the Nation: [fashion."
Kings are not out of date, though out of

Mr. Lister had three daughters:

1. *Martha*, the wife of George Huddleston; whose only daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Green, had two children, now living; Mr. John Green, and Mrs. M. H. Calder, as stated in p. 111.

2. *Anne*, married to a Mr. *Pitkin*, or *Tipkin*; whose only daughter Anne was the wife of Julius Walker; who had an only son John.

3. A third daughter, whose name I do not recollect; but one of whose descendants is a claimant under the will of Mr. John Walker, formerly of the Imprest Office, afterwards of Ley Court, Kent, esq. (where he was steward to Lord Sondes), who died in November 1803; and, by his last will, dated, Oct. 24, 1803, left ample food for litigation, by devising his property, in trust, "to and for the benefit of all and every of my present first cousins, as well *ex parte paternâ*, as those *ex maternâ* (including my cousin *Mary Walker*), who, being a male or males, shall have attained, and shall or may attain, the age of 21 years, or depart this life under that age, leaving any issue, &c. — and who, being a female, shall or may attain the age of 21 years, or hath or have been, or shall or may be, married, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCVIII.

"You hold the word from Jove to Momus given, [Heaven;
That Man was made the standing jest of
And gold but sent to keep the fools in play,
For some to heap, and some to throw away." POPE.

THERE is no one subject about which the opinions of mankind are more widely at variance than that of wealth; yet there are few that have been more frequently brought into discussion; and, when we consider the many dissertations which have been published, and the many conversations that are daily held on this topick, it is surely not very unreasonable to wonder, that difference of opinion should yet prevail, and that so few conclusions have been drawn which may be brought into practice.

Of rules and advice, indeed, we are in no want. Moralists and preachers have never failed to repeat, from generation to generation, certain prudential maxims, and to make certain appeals to reason and conscience, which, if duly attended to, might have been productive of much good. All the consequences of the love of money have been fairly laid before us; and we cannot pretend that we have theory only in favour of the instructions offered, since we cannot look for a moment on the busy world, without finding examples and confirmations that are irresistible. But there is still something in the nature of hard cash, which disposes certain persons to form very odd notions about it, and to be extremely pertinacious in retaining them; and these notions will, I am afraid, continue to create differences among mankind while there is a guinea left.

So obstinate, indeed, are we in our theories on this subject, that perhaps there is no cause of quarrel so very common and predominant, nor any thing that enters so largely into the composition of the human character. One particular may be sufficient to illustrate this assertion: Whatever may be the quality of wealth, one might naturally expect, that a calculating nation would have long ago acquired some correct notions about its quantity; but, so far is this from being the case, that, during all the centuries in which we have been a commercial nation, we have never been able to ascertain what is *enough*: and it is very certain, that, until we can come to some conclusion on this point, our disputes must be renewed every day to no purpose, and constitute a perpetual fund of unavailing contest, of anger which no man regards, and advice which no man takes.

Amidst this vast variety of jarring opinions, contradictory theories, and irreconcileable practices, there is one class of men, of whom I have often contemplated several bright examples,

ples, who at least deserve the praise of *consistency*: I mean those who, in common language, "will do any thing for money." When we say of a man, that he "will do any thing for money," we bestow upon him that character for consistency, the want of which creates so many anomalies and oddities among men of every other description. Others are timid and half-formed characters, this man alone is complete; others are unfinished sketches—in this the outlines are filled up, and all the forms are decided, bold, and unalterable. Whether, however, in such men, the love of money, or the love of consistency, originally prevailed in the formation, may admit of a question; but it will admit of no question, that, when once a man has determined that he will "do any thing for money," he becomes emancipated from all those doubts, difficulties, and embarrassments, which so often perplex the rest of mankind.

The praise of being a decided character is reckoned very high; and we can no where look for more complete examples of it, than among the class of men whose consistency I have undertaken to celebrate, and who deserve this at the hand of every moral Projector, because they, and they only, are the persons, who, without troubling their own heads or ours with long dissertations, trains of argument, and beauties of declamation, shew us the *real* worth, and *true* value of riches to human happiness. And it must be observed to their honour, that, in doing this, there is nothing wavering, irresolute, or capricious in their conduct. One day's actions are not at variance with those of another; and age itself, which makes men to relax in other pursuits, seems only to redouble their desires, and to invigorate their zeal.

Among the mass of mankind, what are called reason and conscience seem to have great weight in determining the nature and modes of their conduct; but, as these principles are either not well understood, or not fairly consulted, the only consequence is, the infinite variety of good, bad, and indifferent which we perceive in human affairs, and that large portion of the doubtful, the perplexing, and the mysterious, which is perpetually forcing us to enquire whether such a man be a rogue or a fool. But when once we find a man who will do any thing for money, we find a man whose character is too open to demand our utmost scrutiny, and too consistent to leave us for a moment at a loss how to appreciate it as we ought. And, indeed, such is the convenience of possessing a character of this kind, so obvious, so plain, so decided, that we never meet with two opinions on the subject.

It is true, indeed, that as some small degree of imperfection necessarily adheres to the best of us in this world, I have known a man who, while he professed to do "any thing for money," would sometimes talk a little whimsically about integrity, liberality, and other contested points, and would even go so far as to expect to be believed. This, when pushed to excess, may seem to detract from that consistency which I have attributed to this class of men; but, where it appears only in a less degree, I cannot help thinking it ornamental and becoming; nor ought it to give offence to the rest of mankind, since it may have some tendency to do them good, and has a very natural tendency to make them laugh. As to its proceeding to excess, I have only known that to happen, when, in pursuance of the grand original principle, it has been necessary to yield a little to the prejudices of the publick; and, in this case, the man who affects to be thought liberal and honest, both which qualities he dislikes, from the expence with which they are attended, is but labouring in his vocation, whether he pays for paragraphs in a newspaper, or hires a mob to take off his horses. In all this he is still the man who "will do any thing for money;" still the consistent character, exhibiting itself under one of those pleasant disguises that hide nothing from the attentive observer.

Without such characteristicks, it may be also observed, that the man who "will do any thing for money," would not be so highly accomplished as is necessary. "Where there is *shame*," says Dr. Johnson, "there may be *virtue*;" but if the good Doctor had considered the men of whom we are now speaking, he would have added — "and where there is virtue, there may be a want of *the ready*." These two words, *shame* and *virtue*, unless

unless where they happen to be merely words, are sore obstructions in his way, who is disposed to "do any thing for money;" nor would he adopt them voluntarily at the risk of a shilling a-piece. If, however, he has arrived at the length of pretending to qualities opposite to his natural bias, and if he goes yet farther, and wishes to pass with the world as a man of liberality and integrity, he may comfort himself that he has got rid of shame and all its disagreeable consequences.

In farther defence of my heroes, I must say, that the world is so fastidious in these matters, that it sometimes becomes necessary to comply, or to seem to comply, with its prejudices, merely in self-defence; but, beyond the strict principles of self-defence, no man that "will do any thing for money," can ever carry his complaisance. The world at large, indeed, is so very unreasonable in its demands, that it would be impossible to comply, without a very considerable expence, particularly in the articles of charity or generosity, which the experience of the class of men I am pleading for shews, are the most unproductive of all speculations, and have a tendency to bring on that kind of reputation which would expose them to continual solicitations; and if it were to be concealed, as affairs of that kind sometimes are, would be still more unprofitable. Let not the world, therefore, be too severe on men who "will do any thing for money," since they have their embarrassments as well as others; and, perhaps, were they to be very narrowly inspected, they would be found to have fewer consolations.

But as consistency is that feature in their character which I have thought proper to celebrate, it may be necessary to add another particular, in which that consistency will be found to excel all that is attempted of the kind by the rest of the world. Most men who have had the praise of consistency have been discovered varying and changing. Some men are so altered in the course of years, that their friends can with difficulty recognize them. Some have been known to change their character by illness; others from various motives or persuasions; and age very generally produces new modes of thinking and acting. But nothing of all this is perceptible in the man who "will do any thing for money;" he would be contemptible in his own eyes, if he were to yield to common opinions and persuasions; and as to age, it is well known that he becomes more attached to his favourite system as he grows older, and is never more desirous to accumulate money, than when it becomes unnecessary for all possible wants, and he has, perhaps, lost the very power of counting it.

While the world continues to entertain no very favourable opinion of this class of men, it may be supposed that they entertain a very good opinion of themselves. But even here, I presume, they never act consistently. The man who "will do any thing for money" is not a proud man; he does not boast of what he does; nor will he, if he can help it, exhibit the fruits of his doings. The establishment of a property-tax would have been a very fatal measure to men of this description, if their humility had not induced them to be shy of ostentatious disclosures. In truth, there is no ingredient in pride, and no species of that passion, to which the man who "will do any thing for money" can safely lay claim. Poverty, indeed, he will often affect, if it may be called affectation, of which there is some reason to doubt, for there are instances in which the dread of "coming to the parish" has been seriously entertained by men who left enough to have enriched every inhabitant of it; and others, who are perhaps not so far gone, are observed to part with a shilling or a sixpence, as if it were the last of their store, and they had no knowledge where to get another. And where this occurs in old age, as is most frequently the case, who will say that the persons I have been describing are not among the most consistent of human beings?

Having, therefore, praised them for that quality, it may be expected that I should conclude their character, by adding something respecting their usefulness in society; and, indeed, much might be said on this head. In a world where the greater part of mankind restrict themselves to certain performances only, the man who will "do any thing" must be accounted a being of more general usefulness. But I apprehend, that their utility princi-

principally appears in their doing such things for money, as money only, in certain minds, would be thought an inducement to perform; and how many things of this kind are daily performed, we learn from the proceedings in our courts of law—places where men who "will do any thing for money" are very often brought forward to explain their system, and illustrate their character, and, in neither case, very willingly. I have already hinted at their humility; and I may now add, that no men take more pains to conceal their operations, or seem more seriously angry when the inquisitive disposition of a Judge or a Barrister tempts them to ask questions on the subject, and to ask them in that rude kind of way which would force a reply from the humblest creature upon earth.

As it may yet be supposed that persons who "will do any thing for money" are not only the most consistent, but the most successful speculators in wealth, since it is not possible to conceive any impediment that should disturb their progress, I think it necessary to obviate this last opinion. Undoubtedly some are successful; that is, they acquire an almost incredible quantity of what they will do any thing for; but, on the other hand, they are liable to sudden revolutions and reverses; and it has been sometimes doubted, by very shrewd observers, whether, upon the whole, their plan has any other merit than that of consistency; and whether, in forming the resolution to "do any thing for money," it would not have been as well to except a few things, which are not very ornamental to a man's character. Be this as it may, it is certain that the conclusions of their lives have not always warranted the premises, nor been accompanied with circumstances strictly consistent; for some have been despised, although they died rich, and others have been pitied, although they were hanged.

Mr. Urban, *July* 6.

THE late Mr. Manning, writing in 1768 to Mr. Feilde, who had circulated proposals for a History of Staffordshire, speaks of his own intention to give the *Antient* History only of Surrey; but sends to Mr. Feilde *a sheet of Queries, circulated by Dr. Mills, who was employed in writing the Natural History* *.

If any of your Readers can inform the present Editor of the History of Surrey who Dr. Mills was, and whether any Collections of his are now in being, by a line addressed to your Printer, it will be esteemed a particular favour. And if any gentleman has Collections for any part of the Natural History of that county, or other papers relating to it, and will communicate them to the Editor, he will confer a great obligation by so doing.

The second volume of Surrey is very nearly printed. The third and concluding volume is in some forwardness; three out of five of the remaining Hundreds being drawn up, and nearly ready for the press.

The Editor of the History of Surrey.

Mr. Urban, *July* 12.

THE late Charles Montague, esq. whose death was recorded in the last Obituary, p. 590, was not a character to sink in the grave without some notice.

He was the eldest son of Lieut. Montague of the Royal Navy; who, but for some dispute early in life with his commanding-officer, would have risen high in his profession.

He died, scarce having attained to a middle age, leaving a numerous family and widow; to the former, Mr. Charles Montague supplied the place of a parent, providing for their interests with the most unremitting attention; and to the latter he was ever a most dutiful son. Having an ardent desire to see the world, he early adopted the profession of a military surgeon, and was 15 years in the service, in which he profited by seeing various countries, men, and manners.

* Preface to Part I. vol. II. of Shaw's Staffordshire, p. xvii. The untimely death of this gentleman must be lamented by all lovers of Topography. His abilities and indefatigable researches are rarely to be equalled (except by the Historian of Leicestershire), and his liberality deserves particular mention. Mr. Feilde received subscriptions for a History of Staffordshire, which he (like some others who have received subscriptions) never published. Mr. Shaw took his receipts in payment for his own book; as Mr. Nichols did those of Dr. Farmer.

He

He was three years in the West Indies, that grave of Europeans; but by prudence and careful management, for that time, warded off the fatal blow.

He was, early in life, patronised by John Duke of Montagu, and, after his death, by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, who were great benefactors to him, and justly esteemed him.

On his temporary return to this country he practised in his profession, and with the greatest humanity.

In the summer of 1807, he accompanied Lord Pembroke to Vienna as his surgeon, and availed himself of his abode in that city to make observations with his usual accuracy.

The last service on which he was sent, the Swedish Expedition, proved fatal to him; as the fatigues he suffered in it, acting upon a constitution already impaired by long service and different climates, brought on the disease which terminated in his dissolution at the early age of 43.

He was a man of an amiable and pleasing disposition and great sensibility, cheerful and convivial, and of highly polished manners and instructive conversation, and knew how to accommodate himself to all ranks of people; and *Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.*

His hospitable roof was ever open to his friends, whom he enlivened with his cheerful sallies. He had read much, and profited by what he had read.—He bore a long and painful illness with mildness and patience.

Such a character must be much missed in society: and he has left a numerous set of friends, and a widow, to whom he was a most indulgent husband, to lament his loss; they have, however, the comfort of reflecting, that it is but temporary, and do not sorrow *as men without hope.* A Friend.

Mr. Urban, *Coventry, July* 13.

In turning over your vol. LXXVIII. pp. 1031—4, I find a biographical account of the late Dr. James Anderson, the Writer of which discovers so intimate an acquaintance with his subject, that I am surprised he should have glanced over the most active part of the Doctor's life—unless he was anxious to shield the "fair fame" of Mr. Pitt.

He informs us that Dr. Anderson was requested by the Treasury to undertake a Survey of the Western Coast of Scotland, and that he performed the task in 1784. "But" (he adds) "we do not find that he received, or was offered, any species of remuneration; and we know he was of a temper too spirited and disinterested to ask for any."

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, has received some benefit from Dr. Anderson's correspondence; and it is due to truth to state, that he engaged to perform this service, only on express conditions that his expences should be paid, and a proper remuneration given him for his time and trouble; because, at that time, the situation of his family did not admit of his applying himself to public services for a length of time, without suitable recompence for it. He obtained, however, nothing but empty praise; and he asserts, that Mr. Pitt, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, could alledge no reason for refusing to fulfil his stipulation with him; and that he did it because he *dared.*

They who knew Dr. Anderson's independence of mind, will readily believe he was not much affected at the loss sustained.

This circumstance, however, placed the moral character of Mr. Pitt in a despicable light in his eyes; and it is mentioned, in a note to his "Correspondence with General Washington," with becoming indignation.

Yours, &c. Wm. Flavel.

Mr. Urban, *Conduit-street, July* 12.

Though the popularity of the "Boke of Hawkynge, &c." the rarity of a perfect copy, and extraordinary price given for very imperfect ones, joined to the increased taste for reviving early Bibliography, appears likely to form a sufficient demand for an edition of the customary number; yet the success is too doubtful either for it to be recommended, or quickly undertaken. The impression alluded to, p. 512, is intended to be in black letter with wood cuts, and something beyond "*verbatim, literatim,* and *punctuatim,*" but without any *variorum* notes.

Of the first edition in 1486, or Boke of St. Alban's, Gervase Markham in 1595, says, there was "either few or none of the perfect copies thereof remaining,

maining, except in their hands, who wel knowing the excellency of the worke and the rarenesse of the booke, smothered the same from the world."

While this is undoubtedly the first edition, yet the want of the Essay on Angling renders it not the completest. Had that edition, and the one now to be reprinted of 1496, contained the same articles, it might have been considered a reason for giving the variations of the text (which are many); but the conclusion of the portion on Angling implies, the same hand "compyled it in a greter volume;" and thereby proves the most authentic work that printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

Relying on the researches of Warton, Ames, and Herbert, it did not appear necessary to enquire into the probability of other editions in 1496. As your Correspondent has assigned three new ones to that date, there can be no objection to enquiring for existing copies; and the reference may prevent scruples arising in the minds of your Readers, who, on referring to the authorities just noted, will find of the names mentioned by your Correspondent, Toy, W. Copland, Tottell, and Tab, the earliest (Toy) did not commence printing till 1541.

Again, the one printed by John Walley is assigned to 1575. In an interleaved copy of Ames, now laying before me, which belonged to the late Mr. Tutet, in one of the many manuscript additions, he describes a copy in his own possession, and says, "The whole work concludes thus: 'Here endeth the Boke of Haukyng, Huntyng, and Ffyshyng, with other dyuers mathers. Imprynted at London, in Forster Lane, by John Wa-ley;' but no mention of the time when." From these circumstances (however I might be otherwise inclined to adopt the list furnished), a minute reference must be given to proper authorities, or I should justly be considered as attempting to delude with "false lights."

Grypdall's performance, or Markham's "Jewel for Gentrie," I have not examined. Is the last on the plan of "The Gentleman's Academie" of 1595, probably the second edition; though, if it is, I would enquire how it can "be consulted to advantage?" The section on Hunting, originally verse, is given in prose; and the whole compilation, as "reduced into a better method," is only adapted to those for whom Turbervile, in the Epilogue to Hawking, modestly tells us, his excellent treatise was compiled; for men

> That nobles serve, for yearely byre and game, [plame;
> Who are not fine, but homely mates, and
> My purpose was to set them downe their trade, [be made."
> To man their hawks, and how they might

The editions after the one by W. de Worde, are, at best, doubtful authority; and the variations have but a slender claim for notice, while the redundancy or omission of a letter must too often be considered as the arbitrary adoption of the compositor. A reference to the best authentic account of the "*celebrated* Lord Berners" will oblige,

Yours, &c. J. HASLEWOOD.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH, AND HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from Vol. LXXVII. p. 1190.)

THE *Preservers* and *Restorers* have once more laid their hands on Henry's Chapel; and have commenced their operations on the South-East Buttress or Turret. *(See Report, p. 430.)* On Wednesday last, I witnessed their mode of work; three or four men, with large sledge hammers and iron wedges, were forcing out the wrought stones of the basement of the Turret (which stones appeared to me, when so taken from their beds, sound and perfect). They were immediately broken into small particles as rubbish; and new wrought stones, ready prepared, set up in their places. I counted, while I stopped, five stones thus got rid of. I looked also with the most scrupulous attention over the whole Turret for the alledged "decayed" parts; but could not perceive any, except we speak of the minute edges of the mouldings and ornaments, which, I humbly conceive, neither require their original forms to be *restored* (supposing such a thing possible), or the main work of the Turret to be submitted to the most violent of all professional assaults, incessant blows with sledge hammers.

Will

Will any one, from this kind of procedure, ensure the safety of the whole pile, kept thus in a continual state of tremulation? Remember the "angel-knit" groins of the interior of the Chapel, "hanging, as it were, by a thread." I confess I tremble for my second visit; and perhaps my next communication may be of that awful interest, when all "warning" may be too late.

Last year, the *Restorers* exerted their skill on the two buttresses (Westward) on the South side of the Nave of the Abbey Church, imitating, in some respects, the original particulars on the adjoining buttresses, not touched upon by Sir Christopher Wren; but, neglecting to follow the characters in their finials, substituting the cap of a modern vase for a foliaged finial, as is apparent on the old work. Sir C. Wren left much of his repairs on this side of the building incomplete: for instance, in the coin-stones of those buttresses he had begun upon. These negected particulars our *Restorers* have most scrupulously copied; with this *improvement*, however: Sir Christopher's coin-stones were necessarily cut irregular, for future completion; but our new coins are run into a regular sort of rusticated courses, proper only for modern basement stories.

The manner of executing the inclined courses or splays to the several stories of the two *restored* buttresses is incorrect in my eye; but this is but a preparatory stroke to those workings of the mind I must endure, as *they go on*—to Fame, as it may be!

Addison's Monument is set (as previously hinted) nearly at the feet of that of Handel. What has a perverse determination brought about, to put contemplative people upon their duty! Handel raised mortal sensations to taste of immortal joys by his enchanting art. Roubilliac, by his chissel, has expressed the character of the divine Harmonist. The Addison trophy then is perhaps, after all, in its appropriate station; he was a humble man—his Sculptor is no less so! J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Newgate-st. July 5.*

MANY years ago, while I lived at Yeovil in Somersetshire, my advice as a surgeon was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about nine years old, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair; he could neither stretch it out, nor move it. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which carrier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed; but it was of no great service. I then considered what farther might be done for his relief; and it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their kid-skins, which were dry, stiff, and hard, to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made of the yolks of eggs and water; hereupon I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means he soon recovered the perfect use of his leg. The liquor I advise to be thus made: Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then by a spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture that the egg and water may be well incorporated, and let it be applied by gentle friction.

This remedy, Mr. Urban, I have since advised in like cases with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it have found the same advantage in similar cases. I therefore, for the good of those afflicted with lameness by contraction, transmit the above. S. L.

Mr. Urban, *Great Russel-street, July 18.*

IT will probably interest some of your curious Readers, as well as Naturalists in general, to be informed that there is at this time a vigorous Bull-calf, about a fortnight old, having three jaws, to be seen at Mr. Tierner's, a milkman in Penton-street, Pentonville. The animal is in perfect health, with its limbs and proportions quite natural; except, that there is hanging to the under-lip an extra-lower jaw, with a second set of teeth, another tongue, the posterior part of the palate, including the uvula, reversed and moveable, covered underneath with hair, and suspended by a piece of skin at the extremity of the mouth! This supernumerary appendix seems not to be so sensible as the other jaw, and the additional tongue is defective at

at its root, nor does it appear to be possessed of voluntary motion. The owner is willing to sell the Calf to any Naturalist, or other high bidder.

Yours, &c. W. Blair.

Mr. Urban, *Northall, near Southall, Middlex. July* 21.

Clericus, p. 548, professes to have some Letters written by Mr. Robert Cruttenden to Dr. Doddridge, which he is willing to communicate to any survivors of Mr. Cruttenden's family. It would very much satisfy me to see these Letters of my grandfather: my mother, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Cruttenden, unites with me in requesting your kind offices on this occasion with your Correspondent. Mr. Cruttenden possessed considerable talents as a Writer, and was connected with many distinguished persons in the Literary world. My mother is now in her 86th year, and has survived all the children of Mr. Cruttenden.

Joseph Holden Pott.

Mr. Urban, *Bedford, July* 25.

In the third volume of Lord Valentia's Travels, lately published, is an Inscription, copied from a column in a Mosque at Damietta. His Lordship informs us (p. 420), that to him "*it is quite unintelligible: that it is certainly not entirely in Greek, nor any other characters, but seems to be Cabalistic.*"

To me it appears to be pure Greek. Above it is a Cross, flourished and ornamented, rather defaced at the summit. The form of the letters (which are all capitals) is the same as is now used by the modern Greeks in their books printed at Venice and the Ionian Islands. In the characters employed by our Printers, it would be as follows:

ΜΝΗΣΘΗΤΙ Μ[ΟΥ
ΚΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕΙΑ ΣΟΥ, ΔΙΑ
ΤΟΝ ΣΟΝ ΔΟΥΛΟΝ [ΤΟΝ ΑΓΙΟΝ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΝ.

i. e. Μνήσθητί μου, Κυρι, ἐν τῃ βασιλειᾳ σου διὰ τον σον δουλον, τον Ἁγιον Γιωργιον.

I have restored the letters which appear to me to have been defaced, at the end of the first, second, and third lines.

ΚΕ is a very common abbreviation for ΚΥΡΙΕ.

St. George is the Patron Saint of the Greek Church. The Inscription, therefore, may be thus translated: "Lord! remember me in thy kingdom, for the sake of (or through the intercession of) thy servant St. George."

You will readily perceive, that this Epitaph is expressed nearly in the words of the penitent Malefactor to Our Saviour on the Cross; Luke xxiii. 42.

Μνησθητι μου, Κυριε, ὁταν ἐλθῃς ἐν τῃ βασιλειᾳ σου.

"Lord, remember me, when thou comest in thy Kingdom."

Philip Hunt.

Mr. Urban, *Hackney, July* 9.

We are much obliged to you for Mr. Hall's set of Proverbial Sayings from the Greeks, p. 428. Erasmus, who has mentioned some of them, tells us, that when the Greeks meant to say that a man was uselessly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He is teaching a dog to bark;
He is teaching a bull to roar;
He is teaching a cock to crow;
He is teaching a serpent to hiss;
He is teaching a hen to chuck;
He is teaching a fish to bite;
He is writing on the surface of the sea;
He is boiling a bone;
He is shaving an ass;
He is glueing chalk;
He is sounding the trumpet before the victory;
He is putting meat in a chamber-pot;
He is taking a post to kill a bee;
He is selling an ox to catch a hare;
He is doing what is done;
He is promising golden mountains;
He is taking a hammer to spread a plaster;
He is seeking figs where only brambles grow;
He is taking a hair to draw a waggon.

A New Correspondent.

Architectural Innovation. No. CXXXVI.

(Remarks, &c. continued from p. 526.)

For Whittingham, read Whittington, p. 523 b. l. 29.—'The Architecture of France underwent a total change in the Twelfth Century,' p. 525 b. l. 35; read this as a quotation.

Part II. Chapter I. "The Abbey Church of St. Germain." "This Church was begun about the year 557, and finished in 558," p. 71. Another Church built in *one* year; and of the most

most splendid design! "Marble columns, cieling gilt, walls painted on a gold ground, pavement composed of rich mosaic, roof externally covered with gold, &c." *ibid.* After this description our Author seems to discredit his authority. He then continues: "it was probably of no great extent; but, though rude and barbarous in taste, it might still be gaudy and brilliant, &c." p. 72.—"The altars of the Chapels, which, according to the antient custom, stood insulated, and were open behind for the reception of relicks, were placed close to the walls, &c. about the year 1528," p. 79. With us, the Altars of all descriptions appear (in innumerable instances), either from part of the tables being still in existence, or the morticed recesses and brackets for supporting of them, never to have been insulated. In small Chapels, they were let into the Eastern wall; and in Choirs they were let into the basement of the altar-screens themselves. Consult the Cathedrals of Durham, Gloucester, &c.; Abbey Churches of Glastonbury, St. Alban's, &c. With us, the place for containing the relicks and shrines of Saints was immediately behind the altar-screens, called Chapels or Feretories, as at Durham, Westminster, Winchester, York, &c. Perhaps our Author's inexperience in these sort of arrangements made him misconceive the meaning of the historical account he has quoted.—"Interior of the Church is low and gloomy; being principally lighted by small windows, resembling those of our Saxon buildings," p. 86. To say that the windows of our Saxon buildings are small, &c. is an assertion as false, as that his knowledge in our Antiquities was futile and trifling. Behold the magnitude of the West window of Durham Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey Church, &c. though now filled in with pointed windows, and their tracery of subsequent dates. Examine the Saxon windows of the Cathedral of Gloucester, St. Alban's, Southwell Minster, &c. &c. wherein every due proportion, according with the uprights, is to be met with. Proofs without end might be adduced to shew our Saxon windows were never constructed of a small size, except in Crypts, Towers to the exterior walls of Castles, and other places of defence.

Our Author then proceeds to give, in general terms, some faint idea of the elevations, particularly of the Choir, where, he tells us, that some of the arches are round (which he calls "the round point" but does not explain what the round point can possibly mean); and others "Pointed, in consequence of the arrangement of the pillars, &c.; and this among a number of instances where the POINTED ARCH *was used from accident and necessity, before it became an object of taste*," p. 87. After this confession, that the Pointed Arch was an "accidental introduction," what becomes of the high-sounding and confident assertion in the Preface, p. viii. that "the Gothic (Pointed, rationally spoken of) Style appeared at once throughout Christendom?"

In this "Survey" of St. Germain, we are left almost in a state of utter darkness, or "gloomy" uncertainty, as to the arrangement, decorations, and detail of parts; and what little light has been diffused, most evidently shews our Author's incapacity to go into that necessary professional description, which, from the title of the work, we were led to expect; and farther, that his exploration was but a momentary gaze. This, indeed, only could be allowed to those who were, in the short space of two years, to "survey" the extensive country of France (to say nothing of the glimpse bestowed in the stride over Italy, &c.) to find materials for a publication that was to glorify a foreign nation at the expence of our own.

Chapter II. "The Abbey of St. Genevieve;" the description of which is but superficially gone into, and its "Façade" (West Front) and Interior, in regard to the detail, barely noticed; and concludes with these lines: "It is too mixed and mean a structure to afford a fair specimen of the early Gothic of that country," p. 94. Why then bring it into notice at all? In fact, its West Front is unworthy to stand in competition with most of our Parochial Churches, much less our Abbeys or Cathedrals. I have before me a print of the West view of St. Genevieve's Church, drawn in the seventeenth century by Silvester, from which take this description:

Three pointed Door-ways, with columns and architraves: these Door-ways are divided by plain buttresses without

without splays, ascending to the top of the elevation, which is in four stories. First Story. The three Doorways as above.—Second Story. Small circular Window, with tracery, and, right and left, a small plain pointed Window.—Third Story. Four small plain Windows, with circular heads.—Fourth Story. One small circular Window (lighting the roof). These several Windows are without mullions, &c. The pediment pitch of the roof gives the finish to the elevation. I leave it to my Reader's decision, whether such a building as this deserved a place in a general exemplification, to prove the superiority of the architectural skill of France over that of England.

Chapter III. "St. Denys" (date, 1281). "The arch (or flying) buttresses (of the East Front) produce an effect of confused richness, and varied light and shade, which forms one of the greatest triumphs of this Style of Architecture," p. 107. Our Abbey Church, Westminster (having been shewn drawings of St. Denys made in the years 1802 and 1803, in the possession of Major Anderson), I am inclined to believe, gave the idea to France, for the construction of these kind of buttresses at St. Denys, which very much resemble those of our Abbey, erected by Henry III. 1245, thirty-six years prior to the completion of St. Denys. "The interior presents a more regular and magnificent prospect—a prospect which cannot fail to remind the English Traveller of our grand national receptacle of monuments, though it certainly surpasses it, both in the richness and lightness of its Architecture," *ibid.* This assertion is what no Englishman, whose mind is not contaminated with the mania of travelled prejudice, can submit to read with indifference. The above-mentioned Drawings plainly shew, that the interior of St. Denys is much inferior to our "grand national receptacle;" and as for "richness and lightness of Architecture," what can possibly surpass its Eastern interior end or Choir, and the two Transepts? "But it is certain that the earliest arches of that shape (Pointed) which occur in the Architecture of the middle ages (beginning of the eleventh century), &c." p. 108. This assertion must be corrected; see again a general display of Pointed Arches, jointly with semi-circular ones, in our Abbey Church at Malmesbury, date 675, three centuries prior to such display in France. "Our belief that the English Artists (1144) were prior to those of other nations in the use of the Pointed Arch, must be considerably shaken," p. 109. Let Malmesbury once more vindicate the priority of design in my countrymen.

A number of instances are here introduced, with a view to prove the backwardness of our ancestors in using the Pointed Arch; that is, we were the humble copyists of France, the great exemplifier of the Pointed Style; and his list of our Ecclesiastical *Imitations* is run out in the two Western Towers of Durham Cathedral, with this date 1283 (p. 111.) In Moore's correct "List of Monasteries, &c. in Great Britain," the date stands 995. Here then our Author has shewn his incorrectness, not alone in dates, but in description, as the Tower is in itself a complete Saxon work. It may, however, be observed, that a few Pointed Windows, of a very recent period, have been stuck about the Tower. This will also confirm how hasty the young man was in his comparison. "The bold and striking elevation which distinguishes the works of the French Architects, is very remarkable in this Church (St. Denys), where the Nave is 90 feet high," *ibid.* Oh, the fatality of French prepossession! Our Abbey Church, Westminster, in the Nave, 101 feet high. "The works at St. Dennis afford a further illustration of the superior advances of the French in Gothic Architecture," *ibid.*—"The upper range (of windows) at St. Dennis are eminently magnificent, that none at all similar or comparable can be adduced from the contemporary buildings of this Country," p. 112. An unprofessional or unsatisfactory explanation of these windows is given; which, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, seem to fall far short in their dimensions and "flowery" tracery, to those in the Transepts of Lincoln; which are certainly of a much earlier date than those of St. Dennis; its date, 1281; Lincoln, 1211. A triumph is excited, that those "eminently magnificent" windows, "if compared with the more simple combinations of Westminster Abbey, and other contemporary buildings

ings of England, the superior advances of the French Architects will be immediately manifest," p. 113. The turn of the finishings of the Westminster windows are a chaste appropriation of parts to the general fabrick; and I more than suspect, that our Author suffered his judgment to be led astray; he, no doubt, was unacquainted that, at various periods with us, and of course in France, the mullions and tracery of the original windows of fabricks had undergone one, two, three, or four renewals, with regard to their fillings-in; and it is very common to see one range of windows with us, say Saxon, containing the varied tracery of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; and executed at those times when any of the windows in their work wanted repair or renewal. Hence, may not the famed windows of St. Dennis stand with the fillings-in of subsequent periods? Answer me this, my masters! Let us have a regular drawing of one of the windows, and then for victory!

"It would be impossible, perhaps, to select two more striking instances of the superiority of the French in the thirteenth century, in the arts of Sculpture and Decoration, than the tomb of Dagobert, the principal founder of the Church," p. 113. In looking over the plate of this Monument in Montfaucon, I find that it consists of an arch, with small statues of angels in the architrave, supported by niches right and left, containing the statue of a king and a queen. Within the arch, at the basement, is a very ordinary tomb, bearing the recumbent statue of Dagobert. On the back-ground above, a series of basso-relievos. Over the arch of the Monument rises a pediment; in the tympanum, three small statues; the lines of the pediment are run with crockets and a finial. Pinnacles with crockets rise from columns on each side of the design, which is thus terminated.

Notwithstanding the above date (thirteenth century), the Monument in question falls far short of one of a similar design in Beverley Minster, called the Lady Percy Monument. It gives, on the North side, an arch, filled with royal statues, and a profusion of ornaments, supported by clusters of columns; on each side the columns, rich compartmented buttresses, in four stories, with small and delicate pinnacles. From the buttresses rises the pediment; its mouldings enriched, and its crockets turned with the most beautiful foliage. On a bracket, over the point of the arch, is a statue of Our Lord, seated; and the finial to the pediment composes a canopy over the statue. From the sides of the pediment rise two angels on brackets. The whole of this work is repeated on the South side of the Monument. The intent of the statues, however, are different, giving other noble personages; the seated statue on this side is that of God the Father receiving the soul of the deceased, supported by two angels. The interior finishings of the Monument are full of sculptures, both of statues and ornaments. The tomb part of this work, and its basis, are despoiled of their enrichments. On the top of the slab of the tomb are the indents, once containing a brass of the effigies of the deceased *.

If praises were wanting to evince the vast superiority of this design over that of Dagobert, the task would far exceed my humble ability; but the detail of each here introduced, I trust, will decidedly award the wreath "to that Nation which best deserves it." In regard to the real purposes of an Architectural "Survey," we are with this Church, as at St. Germain's, again plunged in doubt and uncertainty.

As these Remarks have necessarily exceeded the limits I proposed, they will be concluded in the next Miscellany; at which time, an Engraving of the West Front of York Cathedral will be submitted to the Readers, as a comparative example with that of the Cathedral of Rheims, given for the Frontispiece to the work under disquisition. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

ABOUT the year 1390 Cards were invented to divert Charles VI. then King of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition. That they were not in use before appears probable, 1st, because no Cards are to be seen in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c. more antient than the

* Engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

preceding

preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity since that age. Secondly, no prohibitions relative to Cards by the King's edicts are mentioned, though some few years before a most severe one was published, forbidding by name all manner of sports and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose the English. Now it is not to be presumed that so alluring a game as Cards would have been omitted in the enumeration had they been in use. Thirdly, in all the Ecclesiastical Canons prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of Cards, though 20 years after that date Card-playing was interdicted the Clergy by a Gallician synod: about the same time is found in the account of the King's coiferer the following charge: "Paid for a pack of painted leaves bought for the King's amusement, 3 livres." Printing and stamping not being discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear; thence, in the above Synodical Canons, they are called *pagellæ pictæ*, painted little leaves. Fourthly, about 30 years after this, came a severe edict against Cards in France, and another by Emanuel Duke of Savoy, only admitting the ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles. Observe, Mr. Urban, this was in the 14th century: How unlike the belles of the 19th! STEPHANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

WHERE is a correct Table of Precedence to be found? The Table given by Blackstone in his Commentaries differs in many particulars from the ones issuing from the Heralds' office, the Peerages, &c.; particularly in assigning rank to Colonels in the army, &c.

The pedigrees of the Ormond family do not state clearly from whence the title of Baron in that family is taken, but in a patent the Duke of Ormond is called Baron of *Arclo*; qu. *Arklow*?

The Marquis of Thomond is styled Baron of Burren in some of the Peerages; qu. when was that honour conferred?

Why is Viscount Mountgarret called Baron of Kells, no patent appearing for that honour?

John, twenty-fifth Lord Kinsale, succeeded as heir male after Gerald, twenty-fourth Lord, the latter leaving daughters. Kinsale being a barony in fee, it seems singular how the right of the daughters was passed by.

Pierce, tenth Lord Caher, died *June* 1788, and was succeeded by Richard Butler, 11th Lord, son of James Butler, who died *July* 1788. Qu. as the latter survived Lord Pierce, was he not the *eleventh* Lord?

A CONSTANT READER.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The publication of the Second Number of FRESHAM's splendid "Gallery of Pictures" has been postponed to the next season, on account of some arrangements which the Proprietors have found it necessary to make, in order to secure the same excellence in the colouring of the Plates as was displayed in the First Number. When these arrangements are completed, it is stated, that the publication will proceed regularly, and with as much expedition as can be expected in a work of such a nature.

Mr. H. COOK, of St. Alban's (under the patronage of Lord Grimston), has just favoured the curious with an accurate Representation of a Painting discovered in the Church of St. Michael, St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, in October 1808, upon taking down some boards, which had served as a cover or lining of the antient Rood-loft, between the Nave and Chancel of the Church. The greatest part of it was painted in Distemper upon the wall; but the lower part, which is distinguished in the Print by a semi-circular mark, was painted in oil-colours, upon a board shaped so as to fill up the arch in the wall.—At the same time, the head of a King, believed to be that of Henry VI. painted in Distemper upon board, was found fixed to the wall in the same Church.

Mrs. BAYLEY will shortly publish a work, in three volumes duodecimo, under the title of "Vacation Evenings;" consisting of familiar conversations on various interesting subjects of Literature and Morals; interspersed with some original Tales and Poems, and occasional selections from other Writers.

The Rev. J. WILSON, of Cheam School, has announced his intention of publishing, in a Series of Letters, an Introduction to Bp. Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.

Mr. MERRICK's History of the County

County of Cardigan is in a state of considerable forwardness at press.

Mr. CUMBERLAND proposes to publish, by subscription, in a 4to volume, twelve of his Plays, not before printed.

The Chronicle of GRAFTON is nearly reprinted, in two volumes quarto, to correspond with those of Holinshed and Hall, and will very shortly be published. Fabian will succeed it at press, under the direction of an able Editor.

A Collection of Farces, and other Afterpieces, in seven volumes, royal eighteens, will shortly be published. The selection is made by Mrs. INCHBALD, and will form a desirable Supplement to her "British Theatre."

Mr. W. WARD has nearly ready for publication, a Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in one volume.

Miss A. M. PORTER's new Novel, "The House of Braganza," will appear early in August.

The Rev. E. NARES, of Biddenden, is engaged in preparing for the press some Remarks on the Version of the New Testament, lately published, on the basis of Abp. Newcome's translation, by the London Unitarian Society.

A Work, under the title of "Tales of other Countries," is in the press. The Tales are founded on circumstances relating to the Author in his travels through some of the Continental Countries.

Miss WILSON is reprinting her Letters on Antient History.

"Cœlebs" has given rise to a variety of publications on a similar plan. In addition to those which have already issued from the press, another, professing to be on the same plan and principles as that popular Work, has been announced as in preparation, by a Clergyman.

Dr. EDMONSTON has in the press "A View of the Antient and present State of the Zetland (Shetland) Island;" embracing the history of every thing connected with that country. It will form two volumes in octavo.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of "Letters on Antient and Modern History," &c. is engaged upon a General History of Europe from the Conclusion of the Peace in 1783 to the present time.

Mr. EDWARD BUNTING of Belfast has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, "The Antient Music of Ireland, adapted to the Piano Forte, with Poetry for some of the best Melodies, by CAMPBELL and others." Prefixed will be given an extensive Memoir on the Harp; and in the course of the work a comparative view of the principal stringed instruments of Antiquity, and an inquiry into the Highland and Lowland musick of Scotland, with some account of the Bagpipe, will be introduced. We understand the work is at press, and is expected to be ready for publication by the winter.

The Rev. H. J. KNAPP will shortly publish "An Abridgment of Universal History adapted to the Use of Families and Schools, divided into Portions calculated for each Day's Learning, to which are annexed appropriate Questions for the Instructor."

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It contains the late Mr. Astle's Library, and the best authors on every branch of knowledge. It is methodically arranged, with an Index on a plan partly new; which renders it of the greatest use in all Libraries.

The two gold medals, value five guineas each, left by Sir W. Browne, the first for the best Greek Ode (in imitation of Sappho) is adjudged to Mr. Edward Blomefield, of Caius college; subject *Desiderium Porsoni*;—the second, for the best Latin Ode (in imitation of Horace) to Mr. Lonsdale, of King's college; subject, *Lusitania liberata*.

We have to announce that a new edition of WOOD's Athenæ Oxonienses is preparing for publication, with many corrections and additions.

The late Mr. Porson's large paper copy of the splendid Grenville Homer was not, as erroneously supposed in our last (p. 527) purchased by the Marquis of Buckingham. It was knocked down to Messrs. Payne and Mackinlay of the Strand, who disposed of it immediately for a hundred pounds.

Messrs. Laurie and Whittle have printed and circulated a very civil (but spirited) Letter to Lord VALENTIA; who, in his late excellent Work, has inserted some disparaging remarks on certain Charts published by them.

The University of Aberdeen has conferred the degree of LL. D. on SAMUEL GUISE, esq. who brought from India the purest collection of MSS. ever imported into this country (see an account of them in the British Critic, Feb. 1803); also many rare Indian Cameos and Intaglios.

77. Gothic

77. Gothic *Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of* York; *drawn and etched by* Joseph Halfpenny, 1795. *Large* 4to. Todd *and Sons*, York; C. *and* R. Baldwin, London. 1800.

THIS splendid and accurate Publication, consisting of CV Plates, and a brief Description in Letter Press, was briefly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 759. It comprises CLXXV different Specimens of Gothic Architecture, and Four general Views, taken from the internal Parts of the Church and Chapter-house; which satisfactorily explain the situation that the respective Ornaments have in the Church; and, whilst they give an idea of the different style of design at the several periods of building, convey a just idea of the magnificence of the whole.

From the brevity of the Description of the Plates there is not much opportunity of selection. Yet it may be proper to observe, that each Plate is clearly and distinctly illustrated; and in several instances the Reader is entertained and instructed by valuable historical remarks. For example, after explaining the Plate about "Four Compartments in the Chapter-house," Mr. Halfpenny adds,

"History informs us, that the Arts and Sciences were introduced into this Island in the seventh century; and that in the tenth century, in the reign of King Edgar, Painting was then held necessary to the accomplishment of a refined education. Yet Mr. Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," says, that the earliest account on record, he could meet with, is dated 1253, in which King Henry III. orders the Sheriff of Southampton to have the King's Chamber at the Castle of Winchester painted with the same Histories and Pictures with which it was first painted. On comparing the Chapter-house with the Cathedral, it will be found that the style of the Windows, Buttresses, Foliage, Heads, and the singular introduction of Grotesque Figures on the parapet of the former, are very similar to the same parts in the Nave, or West End of the Church, founded in 1291; and that some of these peculiarities are not to be found in that part of the Church which was built either prior or subsequent to the West End. It therefore seems reasonable to fix the building of the Chapter-house at or about 1291; and if it is admitted that the Paintings in the Cieling are coeval with the Building, this Specimen of the Art of Painting may be classed with the oldest we have in the Kingdom.

"From the scaffolding erected for the purpose of repairing the inside of the Chapter-house, I had an opportunity of making a more faithful drawing of the Paintings than could have been done from the ground, the whole being much impaired by Time. However, there were sufficient remains to ascertain the design of the whole.—I am sorry to add, that, on examination of the Cieling, it was found in such a state of decay as to make it necessary to take down the whole. Consequently, this antient and venerable piece of Art is now no more."

Illustrating a door on the side of the North aile of the nave of the church, Mr. H. observes,

"The opening of this door is eight feet high and four feet seven inches wide. It is evidently an alteration made after the finishing of that part of the church; and by the arms of France, which is fleur de lis seme, must have been done prior to Henry V. as the arms were then changed to three fleur de lis."

We are glad to see a respectable (though not very numerous) List of Subscribers; and warmly recommend the work to all who wish well to the Arts, and particularly to the Lovers of English Antiquities and the Encouragers of English Artists.

78. Fragmenta Vetusta; *or, the Remains of Antient Buildings in* York; *drawn and etched by* Joseph Halfpenny. 1807.

THIS Collection, though in a different style, is a very suitable companion to the preceding volume; and contains XXXV beautiful Views of well-chosen subjects.

YORK cannot fail of being an object of interest to the Historian and the Antiquary. The City was built by the Romans, and fortified with lofty towers and high-built walls; and it was for a considerable time the seat of the Roman Emperors.

"When the Romans withdrew themselves, and left Britain a prey to the barbarous Nations, so large a share of those miseries fell upon this City, that, towards the conclusion of the Scotch and Saxon wars, it was nothing but a shadow of what it had been; for, when Paulinus preached Christianity to the Saxons in this Province, it was reduced so low that the whole City could not afford even a small Church wherein to baptise King Edwin, who in the year 627 erected a fabrick of wood for the purpose of divine worship, intending, afterwards, to build another of stone, of which he had scarce laid the foundation when he died, leaving the work to be completed

completed by his successor, King Oswald. From this time the City began to be great in ecclesiastical dignity; and, notwithstanding the destruction that befel it in the time of William the Conqueror, yet in the reign of Henry V. it appears to have greatly increased, from the List of Parish Churches and other Religious Houses delivered upon oath to the King's Commissioners. The number of them, according to Mr. Drake (I take his own words) is 45 Churches, 17 Chapels, 16 Hospitals, and 9 Religious Houses; of which great numbers are utterly destroyed by Time; and of many even the very site is unknown at this day—an incontrovertible proof of the great use and benefit of topographical drawings, in illustrating the history of our forefathers, and transmitting to posterity these monuments of Antiquity, which the hand of Time is rapidly wasting away. Monuments of this sort are the history of past ages; and so long as those remain, or are handed down by faithful representations, they will give lectures of instruction to man, and will also afford him intellectual pleasure; as whatever brings to our recollection the customs and manners of antient times will never fail to produce an association of ideas that must ever delight the imagination.

"That the remains of Antiquity in York are, by Time, and various alterations which frequently take place, declining almost into oblivion, is so manifestly clear as to require no farther observation; and although some detached Prints have been published, I have, notwithstanding, been induced to offer a selection of subjects, accompanied with extracts from the best authorities, in one volume: and although the inferiority of the execution of the Plates, to many in similar publications at this period, may be great; yet the advantages of local residence may, it is hoped, produce a minute attention to the various parts, that will, in some measure, atone for other imperfections. My utmost endeavours have been exerted to give faithful representations; and, I hope, my labours will meet with the approbation of the Publick."

Such is the modest description given by Mr. Hulfpenny of his own labours; which, we are confident, will be properly appreciated by the curious Collector; and, we hope, with a degree of liberal encouragement sufficient to induce the ingenious Draftsman to persevere in his laudable undertaking.

79. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at the Visitation, holden* May 24, A. D. 1809. *[Connected with a former on Religious Education.] By* Joseph Holden Pott, *A.M. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present.* Rivingtons. *4to. pp.* 39.

PURSUING the train of reflection which with the greatest perspicuity he last year unfolded (vol. LXXVIII. p. 801), the respectable Archdeacon expatiates on the parallel which might easily be drawn between the entire proofs of Natural and Revealed Religion.

"The slightest glance at any of the heathen systems will convince us that, whatever may be pretended, they depart widely from that conformity to Nature which adapts the scheme of Christian duty to ordinary life, and yet provides for the best improvement of the character of man." . . "When the Divine Word speaks home to the mind and heart, and embraces every rational conclusion, there is no need, I conceive, for assuming the colours of a sect, or for enlisting under the tattered and imperfect standard of partial and contentious systems*."

"There is nothing wild, fantastic, or extravagant in all the scheme of Christian duty; nothing which does violence to Nature where it calls for reparation and improvement; no such marks as denote the characters of Superstition under any of its forms; no forbidding singularities; nothing churlish or uncouth; no childish tokens of distinction in garb, speech, food, or gesture; no violent restraints; no false opinions about things indifferent; no proud contempt of others."

The whole Charge is replete with solid sense and sound argument; and concludes with the following testimony of gratitude:

"The recent loss experienced in the Diocese renders me desirous to pay the last debt of duty and respect to one whose exemplary life and happy government in his arduous see will convey his name with honour to posterity, and will commend it to the gratitude and approbation of his countrymen. The contempt of posthu-

* "A good judge of such matters writes thus to his friend: "Take a plain man with an honest heart, give him his Bible, and make him conversant in it, and I will engage for him he will never be at a loss how to act agreeably to his duty in every circumstance of life. Yet give this man a good English translation of Aristotle's Ethicks, one of the most complete works for method in its kind, and by that time he has got to the end of it, I dare say he will not understand one word he has been reading." Bp. Warburton's Letters.

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mous reputation has made one particular which has been pointed out as an outrage done to the common sentiments of Nature in the page of Antoninus. Yet the same man who wrote in terms of the highest discouragement with respect to all attempts to grace the names or to perpetuate the remembrance of illustrious men, could procure the votes of the Senate for a golden Statue for his Child who died at seven years old, directing it to be carried with much pomp at the public games. The same man, when the Senate, regardless of a deeply-blemished reputation, raised a Statue to his departed wife Faustina, and erected altars both to him and her during his life-time, so far from rejecting that egregious flattery, built a temple for her, and founded a society to preserve her name. It may serve to satisfy us that to live in the memories of good men is one part of the recompence of well-doing, and one earnest of an happy immortality, to call to mind a sentence of our Lord, concerning one whose generous services he vindicated from an envious and sordid cavil. His words were, "Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall this that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her." If in one page of Scripture we are bid to "mark the upright man," in another we are bid "to give heed to things of good report:" and above all we have sufficient assurance that God the gracious Author of all good gifts will assume that to his glory which is wrought or endeavoured in his service, and will permit those streams which descend from Him to rise to their own level.—It will be a great relief to my mind, amidst the concern which we must all feel at the loss sustained in the removal of an exemplary Pastor from his seat of eminence among us, to point to the various branches of a character and conduct which shone with equal lustre both in public and domestic life. In several remarkable instances he put in force the discipline of the Church, when the difficulties arising from relaxed times might seem to offer great impediments. His vigilance did not reach only to his Clergy: the Metropolis at large was made to feel its salutary influence in checking the growth of dissipation, and restraining its encroachments on religious times and seasons. His uniform exertions for abolishing an odious branch of traffick, and his pains since for ameliorating the condition of those who wear the bond of servitude under British masters, will deliver down his name as a friend to the best interests of mankind. The early countenance which he gave to the plan for assembling children for instruction on the Lord's day, when the first establishment of such schools might have some prejudices to encounter, will be remembered as long as those useful institutions shall last; and I trust they will never cease to spread their beneficial influence through this kingdom. His charitable endowments will survive him; and his writings have gone far to form a standard for popular discourse, distinguished as they are by purity of style, and combining in the happiest manner what is plain and simple with what is elegant and cogent. His cheerful and engaging manners in domestic circles, and his readiness to converse with those around him, were the results of a sensible, humane, and unassuming spirit: if they sprang, in part, from natural good dispositions, they displayed also the more perfect tokens of religious culture and improvement."

80. Nubilia *In Search of a Husband; including Sketches of modern Society, and interspersed with moral and literary Disquisitions.* 12mo. 436 *pp.* Ridgeway, Sherwood and Co.

THAT a successful work should be the cause of many similar publications, will not excite surprise; it would be more wonderful were it otherwise, and *Nubilia* will most probably not be the only companion of *Cælebs*. The "Miseries of Human Life," it will be recollected, occasioned, amidst an inundation of miserable trash, one exquisite antidote, in a little tract called "The History of Mrs. Placid" (see vol. LXXVII. p. 538); and if the present Author approximates in any degree to the merits of the Prototype, he or she may think a proportionate share of commendation an ample reward. It is not, we are told in the Preface, "a servile imitation." This is a good omen. But we are also told that the work was commenced on the 10th of May 1809, and finished on the 3d of June following, which is nearly twenty pages in a day; a tolerable task, were it only as a transcriber. There is, however, in *Nubilia*, much deep thought and close reasoning; which, notwithstanding some parts are acknowledged to have already appeared before the Publick in print, under a different form, must have required some assiduity to have so hastily arranged and made subservient to the tenor of the work; which, we are told, is intended as a vehicle for the conveyance of opinions upon Morals, Society, and Literature.

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That the Author, whether Male or Female, possesses great ingenuity and superior powers of mind, is sufficiently obvious; and many of the observations bear the irresistible evidence of truth, though occasionally interspersed with sophisticated arguments, which, whilst they offend common sense, may mislead the ardent imagination. How must it wound the feelings of an artless, innocent girl, to be told that, whilst in the gaiety of her heart she is enjoying the exercise of dancing, she is at once exciting and receiving impure ideas, from which her nature would revolt, and from which the conscious rectitude of her mind should for ever shield her! And if it is on innate *principle* alone that we are to rest our integrity, why should it not be trusted in one situation as well as in another? for, in speaking of the intercourse of persons in married life, the greatest liberality of sentiment is extended, and *Love* is permitted to range at large, without feeling itself fettered by a *Ring*. With fixed *principle*, we are told, that such a passion may exist, extending its benevolent affections to an enlarged circle, without detracting from the duties of the married state. "It is only a secondary inmate of the heart, in which a superior dwells enshrined, and must for ever dwell, unless the sanctuary be already corrupted." That suspicion frequently creates the evils it deprecates, we readily admit; and that a generous confidence is an equal incitement to virtue.

But it is not our design, nor within our limits, to investigate the opinions of *Nubilia* upon the various topicks here introduced; many of which are forcible and impressive.

It is impossible, however, to pass over the severe sarcasm upon *Trade*, for which *Lying* is stated to be a necessary part of education; as is *Collusion* for the profession of the *Law*.

The language is very superior to what we commonly meet with, and is generally correct and elegant; yet we are among those who consider perspicuity and simplicity as great excellences in prose writings.

The efforts of Genius have our warmest commendation; and we hope the Author who has so *hastily* prepared this work for the Publick will hereafter give us the well-digested produce of *Leisure*.

81. *Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of unportioned respectable Females. By the Author of "The Step-Mother;" "Letters to Young Females;" "Constantia Neville; or, The* West Indian;" &c. Longman and Co. Cadell and Davies, &c. 8vo. *pp.* 248.

THIS Author has ever employed her pen in the cause of Virtue and Morality; and in the present instance we have to regret that there is so little probability of her benevolent wishes being carried into execution. An Institution for the Reception of unprotected Females would certainly be a desirable addition to the numerous Charities this Country has to boast of; but the plan here suggested is far too visionary to produce any good effect. It must have been the lot of this Author to have witnessed an uncommon share of *depravity* in the present System of Education, which we confess ourselves not aware of; and we are both surprised and concerned to find that a lady professing so much philanthropy should indulge in such general invective against Governesses and the Friends of Female Boarding-schools; amongst whom may doubtless be found some truly valuable Members of Society.

The following extract is descriptive of the particular Class of Females here so earnestly recommended to public attention:

"The children of the poorer classes* have a provision and receive instructions far beyond what their own parents would be disposed to allow, even were they less necessitous than they are. The orphans† of those who have forfeited their lives at the bar of justice are rescued from misery and wickedness; even those‡ who have themselves been trained to vicious courses have a door opened to shelter them from future iniquities; to point at *The Asylum*, emphatically termed so; the Free Masons Orphan School§, in the

* "The great Charity-schools yearly assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral, to the number of many thousand children; a most affecting sight!"

† "The Philanthropic Society."

‡ "The Marine Society."

§ "The late Duchess of Cumberland, as Patroness; situated not far from the Circus."

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same neighbourhood; the School where Blind Children are taught to become useful to themselves and others; the Deaf and Dumb, the Foundling Hospital, the Refuge for the Destitute, with a long *et cætera*, too tedious to enumerate. Among the higher classes, for the Sons of both Navy and Army, the Charter-house; and though last not least in *our* estimation, or in its great effects, the Blue Coat School, founded by Royal Charter many hundred years since. What, among all this attention to the Sons, has been done for the Daughters of our noble Defenders by Sea and Land? those of the Clergy, of Gentlemen in Public Offices and other Professions*? also decayed Merchants, who have in many instances sacrificed their all (not including those who have, by dashing speculations, frequently been even more ruinous to their tradesmen than to themselves), at a time of life when it was impossible to retrieve what they had lost, consequently were as little able to provide for their families as those whose incomes die with themselves, and, if cut off in the prime of life, must necessarily leave their children wholly dependent on the benevolence of others?"

82. *Sacred Elucidations; or,* Sunday *Evening Remarks upon the most important Subjects that can interest the Human Heart, proving the Necessity of spending the Sabbath according to the Divine Command: peculiarly addressed to the youthful Part of the Community, but of equal Importance to those of riper Years. By Mrs.* Pilkington, *Author of many approved Works for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth.* Harris. 12mo. *pp.* 190.

THE credit Mrs. Pilkington has justly acquired by her Calendar, and many other excellent Works for the Instruction of Youth, will not be diminished by the present publication, which conveys much unaffected pure morality, in a form adapted to the capacity of children; and displays Religion in its most amiable and truest character. "Those who dress Virtue and Religion in the garb of *austerity*, or represent it in colours over-shadowed with *gloom*, do more irreparable injury to its cause than the greatest libertines; for the ways of Religion are pleasantness, and the paths of Virtue, peace." (p. 153.)

* "The very confined Funds which are distributed to the Sons of the Clergy, in which also, it is understood, some of the Daughters participate, are of too little moment to do away the necessity of the present Plan."

83. *An Account of the Life and Writings of* James Bruce, *of* Kinnaird, *Esq. F.R.S. Author of "Travels to discover the Source of the* Nile, *in the Years* 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, *and* 1773." *By* Alexander Murray, *F. A. S. E. and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.* Longman and Co. &c. 1808. *One large Vol.* 4to.

THE Work before us does not now for the first time meet the public eye, as it appeared prefixed to the second edition of Mr. Bruce's Travels, which was issued in 1805. It is thus reprinted in quarto, with considerable additions and emendations, for the use of those who, possessing the first edition only, may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the personal history of a gentleman who exposed his life and sacrificed every domestic comfort to a thirst for exploring countries previously almost wholly unknown, and extremely dangerous to visit; by which he has obtained a degree of celebrity that will annually increase, as the result of his labours, dangers, and fatigues, are more coolly examined, and are discovered to be founded on truth, by the concurrence of hitherto-unknown evidence. As things remain at present, his Works retain an undiminished value; for it is well known no adventurous European has, during the last thirty years, attempted to trace his steps, or penetrate into Abyssinia; nor is it probable his example will be imitated, unless some fortunate event should induce the governors and people of the intermediate Nations to relax their unmanly dislike to strangers and their faith. Mr. Murray says, "The merits of Mr. Bruce's Work may now be considered as sufficiently well known; but they can be estimated in detail only by the light of future discovery. Its imperfections must be finally ascertained from the same source; but when Criticism and Envy have both exhausted their severity, the Author will occupy a place far above the ordinary description of travellers."

We cannot help observing that the strange perverseness and illiberality of literary men never appeared in a more disagreeable light than in their attempts to undermine the assertions of Mr. Bruce by direct contradictions and insidious doubts. The evil consequences of such contradictions and doubts must tend to one point, which themselves would ardently deprecate

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if their practices proved successful with the Publick. Supposing this to be the fact, a man of honour and possessed of a fortune and abilities for the arduous task of exploring unknown regions would naturally think it was useless for him to expend his money, risk his life, waste his health, and leave his friends with every probability of never seeing them again, for an unthankful people, who will no sooner see a detail of customs and manners new to them, and possibly disgusting and savage, than they will pronounce him a bare-faced deceiver, an inventor of falsehoods, and only fit to be pointed out to the world as a base impostor. Viewing the lamentable fate of Mr. Bruce calmly and dispassionately, the person who can risk a similar must be possessed of uncommon hardihood and confidence. Hence, if he feels an impulse for travelling beyond his powers of resistance, he very naturally pursues the route which, being well known, his observations will find full confirmation in Works familiar to all classes of Readers; but, under such circumstances, let us hear no farther complaints of a dearth of information. We must, however, observe, at the same time, that we do not mean to recommend implicit belief in every thing advanced by Travellers; yet surely, when a respectable person risks his name and reputation publicly, we ought, in common decency, to allow him the same favour granted by our excellent Laws, the supposition that he is an honest man, till witnesses of veracity prove him the reverse.

We are informed, by Mr. Murray, that the Appendix given to this volume contains, partly, a selection from the correspondence of Mr. Bruce with many persons eminent in situation and literature; some of which have been printed, not on account of their intrinsic value as such, but because they contain additional illustrations and information respecting his Work; others were inserted to characterize their Writers; and those written by Mr. Bruce, particularly from Algiers, "display the indignant spirit with which he was accustomed to resent every attack on the honour, the privileges, and welfare of his Country."

The Editor expresses his hope that the notices of the Ethiopic MS. will be found acceptable to those who propose to examine the History of Abyssinia, or the sources whence Mr. Bruce obtained his sketch of it.

"The description of the Abyssinian customs and provinces, however imperfect, has not been compiled without more labour than it may be altogether prudent to confess. An ordinary acquaintance with Oriental Literature is in this country seldom reckoned either useful or profitable. The study of the Ethiopic and Amharic may therefore possibly be judged such a misapplication of time as ought to be corrected by more than negative discouragement."

Number XLVI. Part I. contains an abstract of the transactions in Abyssinia immediately preceding the period of the entrance of Mr. Bruce into that country; and the history of Ras Michael, a conspicuous character in the account of his travels, which were compiled from Ethiopic manuscripts; exclusive of an extract from the Author's Journal, written at Gondar, in March 1770, which gives a narrative of his own reception and first occupation at Court. "These are followed by the most important parts of his Journals, in Italian and English, relating to his journey into Agow-midre to visit the sources of the River."

The same Number, Parts Second and Third, consists of an arrangement of all the miscellaneous information relating to Habbish Atbara and Sennaar which the Editor could discover amongst Mr. Bruce's papers, who expresses a hope that it will supply the deficiency of minute explanatory notices in some parts of the work; "in many instances confirm the reports of other travellers, and shew that his enquiries respecting the interior of Africa were extensive and indefatigable." The edition of 1805 contains the articles relating to Natural History, which are reprinted in the volume before us, No. XLVIII. The observations of longitudes and latitudes are likewise inserted in the succeeding number.

"The specimens of the Abyssinian languages contained in vol. I. of Mr. Bruce's own edition, and engraved in a more correct state for that of 1805, are

are annexed to this Account of his Life, along with vocabularies extracted from a MS. compiled for him at Gondar." These, Mr. Murray conceives, may be eminently useful to future Travellers in the countries visited by Mr. Bruce; "and it is evident that if a distinct classification of the African Tribes be ever attempted, it must be formed chiefly from their languages, the only permanent monument of nations that have no written records. But until the Civilized Part of the world make a better use of its science than to employ it in abetting private vices, and in defending public crimes, it will not benefit the cause of Humanity to reveal to the unprincipled Factions of the North inveterate evils which they are more willing to know than to remove. In the course of the subsequent Narrative it has not been mentioned that Mr. Bruce was a member of various Literary Academies, both in France and Italy, particularly of Bologna and Marseilles. He was elected a member of the Royal Society soon after his arrival from Abyssinia, and contributed some Memoirs, which were first inserted in its Transactions, but afterwards printed in his own Work."

This Preface, dated April 2, 1808, is followed by an Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Bruce, contained in 134 pages, which is certainly compiled by the hand of a master; and it would give us pleasure to support this expression of our opinion of its merits were it practicable to follow the Author through it. The character given at the close deserves particular commendation, and tempts us to exhibit an abstract of part of it to our Readers. Mr. Bruce procured many enemies by the expression of his virtuous indignation excited by the immoral conduct of some of his contemporaries; hence persons of doubtful character avoided his society, and directed many a poisonous shaft at his fame. Full of confidence in the uprightness of his own intentions, and conscious of the acquirements he had in possession, any attempts of his neighbours to assume claims to which he knew they had no pretensions, he immediately opposed, but at the same time was uniformly friendly and attentive to those who acted differently. Though he discharged all his public duties with superior ability, he was still more respectable in his private station, exercising the duties of a father and a husband with the most amiable propriety. He was in the constant habit of displaying the munificence which had distinguished his ancestors; behaved with the greatest kindness to his domesticks, and rejoiced in the happiness of all around him. He celebrated the feudal festivals of his predecessors in the presence of his tenants with genuine pleasure, and was particularly delighted by their pleasantry and rustic humour. There was nothing in the habits of Mr. Bruce which distinguished him from other temperate men; but he eagerly and ardently pursued his designs and literary labours.

The principal defect to which he was subject arose from the indulgence of an irritability in his temper, and a tendency to suspicion; these produced capricious enmities, though generally his dislikes were well founded. His least generous and determined enemies magnified his attachment to the honours of ancestry and the relation of his own exploits into vices; the former was derived from the loyalty and patriotism of his forefathers, and made him an affectionate and loyal subject; the latter was certainly pardonable when the extraordinary and interesting nature of them is properly considered. Possessed of a perfect knowledge of the French national character, he felt convinced that the frenzy of their proceedings would tend merely to produce a Revolution only in persons and places, without the smallest advancement of Rational Liberty; and he wept when he heard of the violent death of the mild Monarch of France, justly deprecating the possibility of similar acts of violence in the surrounding countries of Europe. His religious faith was founded on a conviction of the existence of a superintending Providence, and the rules for life given in the inspired Writings. He felt no particular attachment to any one of the numerous sects which prevail in all directions; and omitted no opportunity to expose the errors and flights of Fanaticism. At the same time it might be perceived that his wonderful escapes from repeated and dreadful dangers had given him a slight

slight tinge of what Mr. Murray charitably calls *amiable superstition*. Admitting this character, added to the still superior traits given by the Author, to be fully founded on fact, and we certainly possess no grounds for disputing it, it will appear that the Learned World could not have expected or desired a better candidate for their favour than Mr. Bruce, or one whose claims were more powerful in the demand of implicit credence to his assertions.

The Appendix, No. I. commences with an account of Mr. Bruce's family, which is traced to the Conquest. This is followed by a great number of letters to and from Mr. Bruce, exclusive of many from Chiefs met with in the course of his travels, recommending him to others, in the singular style of the East; a specimen succeeds, in a letter written by Bajerund Janni, Ras Michael's deputy-governor at Adowa in Tigré, to Mr. Bruce at Masuah:

"Praise be to God alone. To the presence of the exalted Nobleman, the honourable, the brave, the liberal, the generous friend, the faithful Bruce; may God direct him! So be it. After salutation, if you enquire after us, praised be God, we are all well and in health, wishing only to hear the same of you, and, if God will, better than that. We now inform you that we have received your honoured letter, and understood the contents of it. Praise be to God for his protection; and may our Lord make us meet together in safety! You mentioned to us, in your letter, that you are afraid in the journey to Habbesh, because of the war, which is in the hands of God only; but fear not, for God is with you. Further, I who am unworthy have written a letter on your account to the beloved and brave, the Naybe Othman Aga, that he provide for you a safe place, and supply you with whatever things you want, and conduct you to Dixan. Also, we have written to Ahmed Aga, son of the renowned the Naybe Hassan, and to Hagi Jabuhadeky, that they provide you with a safe place, and a residence where you may dwell, till you come to us, and supply you with necessaries, and give you all that you shall have occasion for, and conduct you to Dixan, with your chosen servants, and my servant now going to you; and inform him of whatever you need, and he will demand it for you; and come to Dixan with my servant, and send us notice of your arrival there. With respect to the letters which you sent to us with the knowledge of the Naybe Othman Aga, Ahmed Aga, and Hagi Jabuhadecay, they were given to me. With regard to the letter brought by Sidi Francis, we sent it to Gondar. And if you enquire at us about Ras Michael, he is happy, in good health, and well, and on his way returning to Gondar. For certain. May our Lord comfort you with safety and peace! Salute, in our name, Mahommed Gibberti, the respected. Peace; and again peace be upon you!"

Number XLI. informs us that the antient burying-place of the family of Kinnaird was in the church of Airth, where the same oblivion envelopes the long lines of ancestry of De Airth and De Bruis. As both are extinct, the very names of the individual Knights are lost in the place where they flourished. Robert Bruce, the founder of the present family, having preached in and repaired the church of Larbert, after his expulsion from Edinburgh by James VI. was buried in it. Mr. M. supposes his descendants were deposited there, except David Bruce, the father of the Author of the Travels in Abyssinia, who lies in Edinburgh. "This circumstance, along with the prevalent disuse of burying within churches, inclined Mr. Bruce to erect a monument for himself and his family in a different place, which he did in the year 1785. Over the vault or tomb he raised a beautiful monumental structure of iron, cast at the neighbouring foundry of Carron, adorned with emblematical figures and Greek inscriptions; perhaps the most ingenious work of the kind that ever was executed." The inscription is too long for insertion; but it records the decease of Mary Dundas, Feb. 10, 1785, aged 31, wife of Mr. Bruce; that of their eldest son, Nov. 10, 1778; and his own, on the 27th of April 1794, aged 64.

In Number XLII. Mr. Murray asserts Mr. Bruce had only one assistant in the course of his Travels, which was Signior Luigi, who made observations on the weather in Barbary, Egypt, and Habbesh, by notes on fragments of paper that were afterwards transcribed in a folio book; this also contained the astronomical particulars, but nothing topographical. Luigi made architectural drawings, and others in natural history. Mr. Bruce had provided a number of small

small blank books, and in those he wrote his own remarks. He began in Egypt, and continued the practice till he left Gondar. Luigi having fallen a victim to the fatigues and vexations incident to their joint undertaking, the whole labour devolved on the principal, and he began to write some observations in the large volume. Mr. Bruce had directed his assistant, on their leaving Cosseir, on the Red Sea, to keep a journal in the Italian language, to consist of the *minutiæ* of routes, time, &c. "These journals of Luigi are written on the cream-coloured paper on which the Arabs write their books. The sheets are somewhat larger than common letter-paper; the surface is very smooth, as if hot-pressed; the material of which it is made is probably cotton, as its texture resembles that; and the name of *Charta Bombycina* is commonly given it by describers of Oriental MSS." Other memoranda were written by Mr. Bruce as circumstances would permit; and some demonstrate, by the character of his writing, and the neglect of order, that he had little hopes of recovering his lost health, and of reaching England.

Number XLIII. is extremely interesting, as it informs the Publick of the Ethiopic MS. brought from Gondar by Mr. Bruce, which are now in the library at Kinnaird. Poverty prevents the Abyssinians from generally possessing the Scriptures entire; but those whose means are sufficient have them so, and with the same number of books we enumerate. The copy of the Old Testament belonging to Mr. Bruce consists of five large quarto volumes, and contains all the books in our Canon, except the Psalms and several of the Apocrypha. A book called the Prophecies of Enoch is inserted before that of Job; and it should be observed, that, though Mr. B. had not the Psalms, they are common in Abyssinia.

There are two copies of the Gospel, in four volumes, at Kinnaird, with the Synodos, or Constitutions of the Apostles, containing 215 folia, which is beautifully written. Two small quartos are, the Acts of the Apostles, all the Epistles in our Canon, and the Revelation of St. John. A short Chronicle of the Kings of Abyssinia, from Arwè to Bacuffa, has a curious Preface on the Law and Customs, brought, as has been alledged by Ibn Hakim, the son of Solomon, from Jerusalem; this afforded the owner much assistance in compiling his Introduction to the History of Abyssinia. The MS. contains a perpetual Chronicle of all the Princes from Icon Amlac; from which circumstance it has been of great use in preserving the connexion interrupted in the larger Annals: 10 of the 48 folia belong to the Preface.

Another valuable MS. is the Kebir Zanegusti, or Glory of Kings; a treatise intended to establish the Ethiopic Monarchy on the basis of Divine Right, and was written to shew forth the glory of Rome and Ethiopia, two nations which are said to divide between them the sovereignty of the world, in direct inheritance from Adam. Many other curious particulars of this MS. may be found in a note, p. 337.

The Annals of Abyssinia are in five quarto volumes, which were the principal source of the History given in the third volume of the second edition of Mr. Bruce's Travels. The first contains the Kebir Zanegusti; the second the Acts of Amda Sion, Zera Jacob, Baeda Mariam, Iscander, Naod, David, Claudius, Menas, and Sertza Denghel; the third, Annals of Susneus, Facilidas, and Hannes I.; the fourth, those of Yasous Tallak, or Yasous the Great, of Teclahaimanout I. Tiflis, and David IV.; the fifth, the History of Bacuffa, his son Yasous II. and grandson Joas murdered the same year Mr. Bruce entered Abyssinia. "The History of Ras Michael is an interesting part of this volume, which authenticates his character as drawn by Mr. Bruce."

"The Synaxar, or Lives of the Ethiopic Saints, arranged according to their Order in the National Calendar, in four volumes, quarto. Most of the idle legends contained in this book are translations from the Greek and Coptic. The Saints are nothing inferior to their Western brethren in strength of faith. They perform greater miracles, live more ascetic lives, and suffer more dreadful martyrdom, than those holy men; all which is nothing surprising in the native country of Superstition and Religious Zeal." The

The last MS. is of vellum, and has the Song of Solomon in the Amharic, Falashan, the Gafat, the Agow, the Tcheretz Agow, and the Galla languages, with a vocabulary of each.

Number XLIV. explains the manner of choosing the King of Abyssinia, who receives his high office at the hands of the strongest Party at Court and the principal Officers of the Army; it is sufficient that the person thus appointed is a member of the Royal Family, and well formed in his exterior. Immediately upon his elevation to the throne he becomes the absolute Sovereign, having the lives and property of his subjects at command, who prostrate themselves before him on the few occasions his mystic Majesty affords them, when he appears on horseback, habited in white robes, with a muslin diadem encircling his long hair: indeed, the system of seclusion is carried so far that, during the sitting of his Council, he sends his vote from a latticed alcove, by a particular officer. When the Abyssinian Monarch dies, his body is inclosed in a coffin, and conveyed into a hall of the palace; there the Royal Family and the Courtiers exhibit marks of frantic grief; the same affection spreads into the city, the People mourn, cut their hair, and neglect their dress: the young King is then introduced to the Priests, Nobles, and Judges, who happen to be within immediate summons in the Zefan-bet, or Banqueting-room, where carpets are spread on the floor, and the Prince placed on the throne; the Reis-hatzi, or Almoner, representing the priest who officiated at the Jewish coronations, anoints his head with olive-oil, poured from a horn, and the Chamberlain crowns him, pronouncing, "——, King of Kings, is dead!—our King liveth; his we were, who is dead; his we are, who is alive. Mourn ye for the dead, and rejoice for the living." At this moment the Female Mourners appointed for the purpose of honouring the solemnity utter a shriek of lamentation, which is answered by a shout of joy from the Courtiers, who exclaim "Long live King ——!" prostrate themselves, and kiss his hand. The Royal Guards are posted, during the ceremony, in the outer square of the palace, where the large kettle-drums used at announcing Edicts are placed; those are sounded in the presence of the Nobles, and the same words pronounced as at the coronation; the Soldiers fire their pieces; the Multitude shout; and those who are armed with weapons only fight in honour of the day. Such is the method of proceeding when the succession is not disputed.

They embalm the bodies of their deceased Monarchs in a manner peculiar to the practice of persons who profess the art in that country, and inclose them in a coffin of wanzey-tree, which is deposited in the vault of some favourite church. The whole of the Royal Family, males and females, the Nobles and the King, follow the body to the place of interment; and it sometimes happens that they prefer carrying it on a couch or bier without a coffin, and merely covered with rich brocade or cloth embroidered with gold. At the same time the royal standards precede it, and the kettle-drums are beaten in distant hollow sounds; the Monarch's steeds follow his body, and are covered with rich caparisons; a number of young Nobles, and the Children his relatives, bearing the crown, robes, belt, sword, spear, and shield of the deceased, are next in order; and they frequently transfer the above articles from one to another, that each may share the honour of bearing them: indeed, the Queen has, for the same reason, sometimes worn the crown in the funeral procession. The whole of the Relations, and the Queen and the Ladies of the Court, ride on mules, with their hair cut very short, and appear with their faces lacerated by their nails, supposed to be done in the same paroxysms of grief which prompts their continued shrieks and lamentations.

The young King, his Nobles and Officers, then advance, accompanied by Priests bearing crosses; the former are in part mounted on horses, and dressed in old and torn habits, with their heads shaved, each endeavouring to express the deepest grief and dejection; a crowd of people closes the procession. As they approach the church, the Priests repeat a Service composed from the Psalms of David; and in due time the coffin is deposited in the Royal Sepulchre, in presence of the King's Family and his Nobles,

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one of whom is compelled by custom to bear the whole expences of the ceremony, and receives the appellation of the Betúdet. "By his order, the empty bier is carried back; and a person employed to represent the late King rides after, on one of the caparisoned steeds, dressed in the Royal robes, and armed with the spear and shield. This was the case at the funeral of Susneus, as related by Tellez; but it appears from the MS. and Mr. Bruce's papers, that it is the custom for the Betúdet to rig out an image dressed in the Royal arms and robes, to fix it on the steed, and drive him round the square before the palace." At this instant the drums are sounded, and the Royal standards wave before it; but this ceremony is not confined to the King, as it is used at the funeral of the Queen, the Ozoros (children or relations of the King of both sexes), or any person of considerable eminence, and is known by being termed burying with sendic and nazareet.

The populace and part of the Army are accustomed to meet the procession on its return with ejaculations and piercing cries; and the Courtiers and other Nobles make their appearance in the King's presence, weeping and lamenting. "Then, after an address from some of the most respectable of their number, inculcating the vanity of lamenting what cannot be prevented, and what must happen to all mankind, they conclude with congratulations and prayers for a happy and glorious reign to the new Sovereign. The mourning is protracted according to the Royal pleasure, and even resumed afterwards, when the King thinks proper. This last is called the Tascar, or commemoration of the deceased; it is generally followed by a kind of donative to the Army, which introduces a festivity not very compatible with real sorrow."

It is customary for the Abyssinians to appoint a Governor in the following manner, at the public market-place, or Adebebaye of Gondar: the King's attendants are directed by the Badjerond of the Zeffanbet to encircle the head of the new Officer with the Ras Werk, which is a band of gold, and clothe him with the Kaftan, a white robe, sometimes lined with blue; one of the persons concerned in the ceremony then exclaims, "Hear! hear! hear! We make our servant * * * Kasmali of ——." A response of kettle-drums and trumpets succeeds, accompanied by the shouts of the people assembled. The Kasmali next mounts one of the King's horses, richly caparisoned, and proceeds to the outer gate of the palace, where he alights, and advancing to the presence-chamber, he prostrates himself before the King, and kisses his hand; whence he is conducted with sendic, nazareet, and nesserkans, which implies that the Royal standard precedes him to the sound of drums and trumpets.

A Basha receives the Ras Work and Kaftan, but with the addition of gold chains for his arms and legs, a sword with a hilt of the same metal, and a particular kind of turban, called a Shasha. The King admits him when seated on the throne, and he is permitted to sit at the foot of it, with carpets under his feet, where he is refreshed by liquids from a golden cup; "after which he is conducted by all the Nobles and Army at Gondar, in full procession, to the house allotted to his office. The Musqueteers, with sendic, nazareet, and nesserkans, fire repeated peals of musquetry; and the rejoicing in this, as indeed in all cases of that nature, is noisy and riotous beyond description."

It is vain to attempt noticing even the heads of the extremely interesting articles contained in this work; but, as some compensation for the loss our Readers thus sustain, we shall present them with an "Extract from the Weather Journal at Teawa, from Monday April 6 to Wednesday 15:—Monday 6 April, thermometer at noon 130½°; wind N. l.; cloudless, and not over hot. Tuesday 7th, at noon 127°; wind N. l.; cloudy, united flaky clouds, but clear in the horizon to the N.; hot. Wednesday 8th, noon 120°; a few light clouds streaked in the sky. Thursday 9th, noon 129°; wind N.; hazy, streaky clouds in the horizon. Friday 10th, noon 124°; wind N.E. l.; cloudy in the horizon; at one P.M. 124°; wind N.E. l.; cloudy in the horizon, with streaks. Saturday 11th, noon 110°; wind N.E.; cloudless; a haze of dust. Sunday 12th, thermometer at noon 126°; wind N.; perfectly clear. At one P.M. 124°; wind N.E. A violent gust of wind some minutes ago came from

from the East. It has since become calm. At two P. M. thermometer 116°; wind W. by N.; cloudless; the wind comes in gusts and fades away; three o'clock thermometer 116°; wind W. by N.; cloudless. A whirlwind passed from the N. E. which seemed high in the atmosphere; the cloud which accompanied it appeared near two feet thick, and in the form of smoke from a chimney. At the part next the earth it was in the shape of a funnel; and at its broadest part, where it whirled the dust, it might be about seven or nine feet thick, and not above half a foot where it touched the ground. It passed with a great noise along the plain, though slowly, and I suppose a quarter of a mile in eight minutes, frequently growing larger and smaller in the part near the ground, and increasing its force and velocity in whirling. When the white cloud above dispersed, it ceased immediately. The upper part was not dust, but cloud. Kites passing through the cloudy part did not seem affected, though it overthrew houses and my tent as it passed, and violently moved the earth and every shrub within its vortex. Thermometer in the sun at 4 evening 116°; at 8 P. M. 84°; wind calm; cloudless, moon and star-light. Tuesday 14th, noon 132°; wind N.; cloudless. Wednesday 15th, noon 128°; wind N. E. gusty."

The plates which decorate this work are, a portrait of Mr. Bruce, those of Ozoris Esther, Tecla Mariam, Kefla Yasous, Woodage Asahel, and of an Abyssinian lady of quality; specimens of the Ethiopic and Amharic written characters, and of Mr. Bruce's writing; with two other plates of Eastern writing, and several plates representing curious plants, their flowers and fruits.

After this copious notice of the Life of Mr. Bruce, it would be almost an insult to the understanding of our Readers to say how much we think it deserves their perusal, and the encouragement of the Publick.

84. *The Academy; or, a Picture of Youth.* Harris, &c.

THE Author of this little volume professes to have been several years employed in the education of youth; and he has availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, of studying their various characters and dispositions, as well as the mode of treatment a judicious master would apply to each; which he exemplifies in a number of pretty stories relating to Mr. Macadam and his pupils, all tending to inspire good and virtuous principles, and shewing that the passions of youth are to be regulated and restrained by an attention to their several particular propensities.

85. *The Pleasures of Benevolence; or, The History of Miss* Goodwill: *intended as a Companion to "The Sorrows of Selfishness."* Harris.

THE plan of this little book is, as the title implies, to contrast the Pleasures of Benevolence with the Sorrows of Selfishness, in the History of Miss Goodwill, who is, on every occasion, led to consider the happiness of others, and to practise forbearance herself. It is blended with some short Elucidations of History, Botany, &c. intended to convey instruction, but which, in some parts, render the narrative heavy.

86. *An Address to the Inhabitants of* Great Britain, *on the Danger of Dissension at the present alarming Crisis; being the Substance of a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev.* W. V. *pp.* 23. 8vo. Sherwood and Co.

TO those who wish well to their Country this short and, on the whole, neat Address will prove highly interesting. The Author is afraid that the late investigation into the conduct of the Duke of York is calculated to do more mischief than good; but with regard to this opinion of the Reverend Gentleman, we leave our Readers to judge for themselves.

87. *The Tarantula; or, The Dance of Fools. A Satirical Work. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. *By the Author of "The Rising Sun,"* &c. Holmes and Whitteron. 1809.

THIS Author poetically bespeaks the candour of the Criticks, and not without reason. The Grumbler seems determined to have a lash at every thing, and spares neither the *ins* nor the *outs;* and treats all the world as fools or knaves. The Tarantula bites friends and foes with equal virulence; and it must be confessed, as a Satirist, he has so completely soaked in gall, that the venom is most profusely scattered around him. He has no more respect for ALL THE TALENTS than for the Cabinet Old Women, as he terms them, of other times. Absurd

surd matches, gin-drinkers, and divorces, are all attributed to Lord Chesterfield's mock morals; and army contractors and upstart red-coats have not escaped his scorpion scourge. The second of these delicate volumes has a cut at our senators, drunken elections, and other follies as well as evils of the day. On private card parties, debating societies, Methodists, the Southcotts, mock auctions, cheap shops, and medical quacks, he is particularly severe; and many of his observations are very just, and highly merit attention. Against sharping companions, which he describes with much energy, the bubbles of many benefit societies, and lotteries, he is very pointed. In short, as well as their mischievous influence on fine servant-maids, ladies' maids, and the evils of private theatres, which he has very forcibly delineated (to which we might have added the fate of poor Bartholomew, of the White Conduit-house); we should have felt a pleasure to have accompanied him in the exposure of many more of the deceptions continually practised in the metropolis. To each of these volumes is prefixed an humourous satirical print, alluding to the times.

88. *The Town and Country Auctioneer's and Appraiser's Pocket Companion, or complete Guide: containing the fullest Instructions to Auctioneers, Appraisers, and all others interested in Sales, either as Buyers or Sellers, of every Species of Property; with Directions for avoiding the incidental Penalties, and adjusting the Accounts of Sales by Auction. Also, some useful and correct Tables for calculating the Duties; and a copious Preface, containing an History of the Duties on Auctions, &c. &c. and various useful Intimations. To which is added, an Appendix, containing much important Matter. By an eminent Auctioneer, assisted by several others.* 12mo. Holmes and Whitteron. 1809.

IT is of little moment by whom this little manual has been compiled. Our business is to attend to the matter, the nature of which is fully displayed in the title. The model of Burn's Justice and Ecclesiastical Law has been adopted; and there cannot be a more useful one. We think it needless to state the particulars of this little tract, where every part contains information to the less-knowing, and is a faithful monitor to the proficient. A second impression has just met our eye, with some interesting remarks for the detection of sham-auctions.

89. *The Speech of Lord* Erskine, *in the House of Peers, on the Second Reading of the Bill for preventing malicious and wanton Cruelty to Animals.* *(Concluded from p.* 548.)

WE resume with peculiar gratification our promised task of expatiating farther on the "Speech" of this humane and considerate Nobleman. Nor do we apprehend a continuation of the subject will be unacceptable to our numerous readers—fully convinced that mankind in general will approve and profit by its sentiments; and that the heedless few who treat it with levity, will, on a more minute investigation, confess themselves proselytes to the cause of humanity.

The Noble Author, in the 10th page of the "Speech" before us, notices the Bill formerly brought into the House of Commons for discontinuing the practice* of bull-baiting, and

* So far from considering either this cruel amusement, or fighting of cocks, a stimulus to natural courage, as was observed by some of the opponents of the Bill to which Lord Erskine alludes, we perfectly agree with a reverend and ingenious author, Dr. Edward Barry, who preached an eloquent Sermon upon the subject, on the 20th of December, 1801, at his Parish Church of Wokingham, that "the heroes of a bull-bait, the patrons of mercenary pugilists, and the champions of a cock-fight, can produce, I should think, but few, if any, disciples brought up under their tuition, who have done service to their country either as warriors or as citizens! but abundant are the testimonies which have been registered at the gallows of her devoted victims, trained up to these pursuits. Whatever is morally bad cannot be politically right. The monster who can wilfully persevere to torture the dumb creation, would feel little or no compunction, to serve a purpose, in aiming his bludgeon at the head, or ingulphing the murderous blade within the warm vitals of his fellow-creature. And in regard to horses, our whole hearts confirm the sentiments of Mr. Pratt, so appropriate to an author who has written upon *sympathy*: that "although the true-bred racer may love the sport as well as the rider; and that this instinctive ardour may be stimulated by exercise and habits most likely to call it forth, he must have the testimony of the said running horse itself

and informs us it is not his intention in the present case to enter on that subject; and after adverting in a very liberal manner to the degenerate ideas of an Honourable Member who at that period injudiciously supported the cruel practice, continues his laudable design in the following words:

"As to the tendency of barbarous sports of any kind or description whatsoever to nourish the national characteristic of manliness and courage, the only shadow of argument I ever heard upon such occasions, all I can say is this: that from the mercenary battles of the lowest of beasts (viz. human boxers), up to those of the highest and noblest that are tormented by man for his degrading pastime, I enter this public protest against it. I never knew a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity; nor a kill-him-and-eat-him countenance, that did not cover the heart of a bully or a poltroon."

These are the sentiments of a sound and penetrating mind; a mind truly capable of ringing the knell of barbarous cruelty, elucidating the just privileges of Nature's offspring; and teaching England, civilized and polished as she is, that one of her most flagrant vices yet remains to be corrected!

In the succeeding pages, the Noble Lord endeavours to impress the minds of his Fellow Peers with a just sense of the sufferings and goading hardships which are unnecessarily inflicted on the brute creation, and particularly draws their attention to that useful but ill-fated animal the *post-horse*; whose life, sacrificed to the basest ends, is torn away piece-meal, merely to gratify the desires of inconsiderate impatience, or the hurry of craving business. For the better information of our readers, we shall present them with the following quotation:

"For my own part, my Lords, I can say with the greatest sincerity to your Lordships, that nothing has ever excited in my mind greater disgust, than to observe what we all of us are obliged to see every day in our lives—horses panting—what do I say! literally dying under the scourge, when, on looking into the chaises, we see them carrying to and from London men and women, to whom or to others it can be of no possible signification whether they arrive one day sooner or later, and sometimes indeed whether they ever arrive at all. More than half the post-horses that die from abuse in harness, are killed by people who, but for the mischief I am complaining of, would fall into the class described by Mr. Sterne, of simple or harmless travellers, galloping over our roads for neither good nor evil, but to fill up the direful blank in unoccupied life. I can see no reason why all such travellers should not endeavour to overcome the *ennui* of their lives, without killing poor animals, more innocent and more useful than themselves. To speak gravely, my Lords, I maintain that human idleness ought not to be permitted, by the laws of enlightened man, to tax for nothing, beyond the powers which God has given them, the animals which his benevolence has created for our assistance."

His Lordship next adverts to another abuse, which he observes is "not less frequent, and much more shocking, because committed under the deliberate calculation of intolerable avarice," *viz.* the practice of *buying* † *up*

itself before he can believe that the pleasures of victorious competition balances the pain from the bloody engine which urges to the goal." "Or," adds the author, "there is another sort of evidence I shall deem decisive, and that is no more than the testimony of the riders; and I here pledge myself to believe whatever they please to assert on this subject, when any one jockey will submit to be lashed and spurred only once round the course—a mere two-mile heat—with a gag in his mouth, and a whip at his tail, and give me any reasonable proof that his ardour for the chace has extinguished the sense of the smart by which the race is to be won. But till some such evidence is adduced, I shall no more credit that the thirst of glory reconciles the race-horse to the savage barbarities inflicted on him, than that the bull at the stake, with a dog at his throat, or the game-cock armed with weapons of death against his antagonist, are too much in a passion with each other, or too much delighted with the gratification of a strong propensity, to know whether they are annoyed or not."

† We have in recollection a passage from the author quoted in a former note, respecting a plan of benevolence said to be adopted by Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkstone, and a near relation of the Noble Lord who is the Mover and Patron of the present Bill, the Honourable Henry Erskine, leading Advocate of the Scotch Bar. Mr. Pratt, in his "Gleanings," tells us, that "the above-mentioned gentlemen, instead of bleeding poor animals to death, and wantonly destroying them, or making them destroy one another, often

up horses when past their strength, from old age or disease, upon the computation of *how many days torture and oppression* they are capable of living under, so as to return a profit, with the addition of the flesh and skin, when brought to one of the numerous houses appropriated for the slaughter of horses."

We confess, in a country so famed for its refinement, so applauded for the generous and sympathetic feelings of its people, *and so remarkable for those who study the suppression of vice!* the existence of such hardened cruelties excites in our breasts the deepest sensations of surprize and horror! and, after perusing the extract of a letter which his Lordship read to the House, recapitulating the preceding account, we are amazed to think that his Lordship's Bill should have met with one dissenting voice. But we shall not take up our own nor the reader's valuable time, nor digress from the merits and importance of the work, to investigate a cause of this nature; fully persuaded that the sentiments and feelings of the Noble House of Peers, like those of the publick at large, will be on the side of justice and compassion. They will feel the glow of enthusiasm, and respect for the Noble Character who rose to ease the speechless brute of his torments; and let *him* taste, as well as man, the comforts of life.

His Lordship goes on to prove that his Bill, passed into a law, might be executed by Courts and Magistrates, without their being invested with a new and arbitrary discretion.

"How," says his Lordship, "are Magistrates to distinguish between the fatigues and sufferings of beasts for slaughter, in their melancholy journeys to death in our markets, from unnecessary and therefore barbarous aggravations of them?

"Here," continues his Lordship, "I am at home;—here I know my course so completely, that I can scarcely err. I am no speculator upon the effect of the law which I propose to you, as the wisest legislators must often be, who are not practically acquainted with the administration of justice. Having passed my life in our Courts of Law when filled with the greatest Judges, and with the ablest Advocates, who from time to time have since added to their number; I know with the utmost precision the effect of it in practice: and I pledge myself to your Lordships, that the execution of the Bill, if it passes into a law, will be found to be most simple and easy; raising up no new principles of law, and giving to courts no larger discretion nor more difficult subjects for judgment than they are in the constant course of exercising.

"First of all, my Lords, the law I propose to your Lordships is not likely to be attended with abuse in prosecution, a very great, but I am afraid an incurable evil in the penal code. I stimulate no mercenary informers; which I admit often to be necessary to give effect to criminal justice. I place the lower world entirely under the genuine unbought sympathies of man.

"No one is likely to prosecute by indictment, or to carry a person before a Magistrate, without probable, or rather without obvious and flagrant cause, when he can derive no personal benefit from the prosecution, nor carry it on without trouble and expence. The law is, therefore, more open to the charge of inefficacy than of vexation.

"It can indeed have no operation except when compassionate men (and I trust they will become more numerous from the moral sense which this Bill is calculated to awaken), shall set the law in motion against manifest and disgusting offenders, to deliver themselves from the pain and horror which the immediate view of wilful and wanton cruelty is capable of exciting, or is rather sure to excite in a generous nature."

After other strengthening remarks, his Lordship concludes in the following energetic manner:

"I must once again impress upon your Lordships' minds, the great, the incalculable effect of wise laws, when ably administered, upon the feelings and morals of mankind. We may be said, my Lords, to be in a manner new created by them, under the auspices of Religion, in whose steps they must ever tread, to maintain the character of wisdom; they make all the difference between the savages of the wilderness and the audience I am now addressing.—The cruelties which we daily

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often repair the ruins, heal the bruises, and bind up the wounds, of such as fashion or avarice, poverty or age, have brought low. For hapless and helpless steeds under these circumstances, they have a warm shed and a rich pasture. Nor is this sweet pity exercised in favour of their own steeds. They purchase the way-worn and the infirm wherever they find them. They rescue them from the labour to which they would be no longer equal; and give them the repose which age, misfortune, and honest servitude, deserve on the purest principles of compassion."

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deplore, in children and in youth, arise from defect in education, and that defect in education from the very defect in the law which I ask your Lordships to remedy. From the moral sense of the Parent reanimated, or rather in this branch created by the law, the next generation will feel, in the first dawn of their ideas, the august relation they stand in to the Lower World, and the trust which their station in the universe imposes on them; and it will not be left to a future Sterne to remind us, when we put aside even a harmless insect, that the world is large enough for both. This extension of benevolence to objects beneath us, become habitual by a sense of duty inculcated by law, will reflect back upon our sympathies to one another; so that I may venture to say firmly to your Lordships, that the Bill I propose to you, if it shall receive the sanction of Parliament, will not only be an honour to the country, but an æra in the history of the world."

90. *The Mother's Catechism; or, First Principles of Knowledge and Instruction for very young Children. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Author of many popular Works for the Use of Children and Schools.*

91. *Catechism of General Knowledge; or, a Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. For the Use of Schools and Families. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. &c.*

92. *The Catechism of Health; containing simple and easy Rules and Directions for the Management of Children, and Observations on the Conduct of Health in General. For the Use of Schools and Families. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. &c.*

THE well-known, ingenious, and industrious Author of these little Tracts, is with the most perfect propriety called the Children's Friend. Unless that word was of the most comprehensive import, including the instructor, guardian, and parental friend, we should, from an attentive and diligent survey of his numerous services, in various forms of counsel and mental training, consider the word *friend* as too contractive and indefinite to express our full sense of his value to the rising generation. The little Tracts now before us confirm and justify us in this opinion; and we are persuaded that we shall have the suffrage of all our most judicious readers, when we have made them better acquainted with the design and execution of the above-named pamphlets. The apt and brief advertisements prefixed to each will best explain that plan and that execution.

The first Catechism sets out with the following address to Christian Mothers.

"Religion ought to be the beginning and end of all education; and even before children are capable of reading, their memory should be stored with the leading principles of divine truths and moral duties. A general knowledge also of the nature and qualities of things, and of the objects around them, may likewise be acquired by oral instruction: the more they learn in this way, the more anxious they will be to read, in order to gain further information on what had previously arrested their attention. Children are naturally curious and inquisitive; and those propensities, if properly directed, will lead to the happiest results.

"It was from this persuasion that the following Catechism was written, and it is with a view of doing good that it is published. If mothers and nurses will use it in the manner prescribed, much benefit may arise from its introduction into the nursery. No other work is formed in the same model, nor aims to accomplish its peculiar ends. The Author, however, claims no merit from his humble performance, except that of being zealous in every possible way to promote the best interests of mankind, and of youth and childhood in particular, to whose instruction he has long devoted his most assiduous services."

This being the first step in the mental ladder of the child, is less favourable to extract; though, as the author very properly observes,

"It would extend this little work too far, to include every thing that would be proper for a child from three to seven years of age to learn. What has been written, it is hoped, will supply some leading questions and answers, and assist in directing the mother, or the nurse, in filling up the outline of early instruction proposed. A few Prayers and Hymns are added; which will be usefully taught, as soon the child is able to speak distinctly."

In order, therefore, to evince its practical utility, we will abridge its subjects, all of which are aptly and shortly arranged. Chapter I. Religion; Social and Civil Duties. Chap. II. Letters and their Divisions; Writing; Printing; Numbers, and their Application; Money, Weights, and Measures. Chap. III. The Earth, Planets, Stars; Principal Divisions of the Globe; Chronology, Language; the Duration of Life. Chap IV. Time, and its Division; Points of the Compass; Miscellaneous Questions; Furniture, Dress, Food, &c. &c.

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The "Mother's Catechism" concludes with a brief Selection of Prayers and Divine Songs for Children, from Dr. Watts and other eminent Moralists and Divines.

The "Catechism of General Knowledge" is brought under the eye of the Reader as follows:

"In prosecution of his design of compiling a series of Catechisms on some of the more important branches of education, it occurred to the author, that one embracing the general principles of Human Knowledge, could not fail to be acceptable, especially to those who had little time or opportunity for study; and that to others, in happier circumstances, it would furnish useful hints, and stimulate to farther enquiry.

"Perhaps no work within the same compass ever included so many subjects; and though it was impossible, within the limits prescribed, to enter into details, it is hoped that the definitions and explanations will be found correct as far as they go, and that every thing will tend to improvement or instruction.

"The alphabetical mode of arrangement, as it facilitates reference, will render this a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences in miniature, easy to be committed to memory, and useful to every class of juvenile readers, for whose service alone it was intended."

The subjects of this estimable little treatise are: Agriculture; Air; Algebra; Anatomy; Architecture; Arithmetic; Astronomy; Biography; Botany; Chemistry; Chronology; Clouds; Commerce; Cosmography; Dew; Drawing; Eclipses; Electricity; Earthquakes; Ethicks; Galvanism; Geography; Geometry; Grammar; Hail; History; Hydraulicks; Hydrostaticks; Jurisprudence; Language; Logick; Magnetism; Man; Maps; Mechanicks; Metaphysicks; Meteors; Mineralogy; Mists; Musick; Mythology; Natural History; Navigation; Opticks; Painting; Pharmacy; Philosophy; Physicks; Physiology; Physiognomy; Pneumaticks; Poetry; Printing; Rain; Rainbow; Religion; Rhetorick; Sculpture; Snow; Surgery; Theology; Thunder and Lightning; Tides; Trigonometry; Versification; Wind; Writing; Zoology.

The "Catechism of Health" is thus opened:

"It is now upwards of ten years since the Author of this little Work formed the plan of writing a series of Catechisms on subjects of general importance, and partly executed the present. Other engagements drew off his attention from this object; but convinced that he cannot render a more useful or acceptable service to the publick than by resuming his design, he has now performed it in part, and hopes speedily to complete the whole.

"In every country the Economy of Health is too much neglected, and particularly in this. Among the most enlightened persons, absurd prejudices still prevail in regard to the management of children, and dangerous practices are continued, in defiance of reason and science. Parents ought to be strongly impressed with this incontrovertible maxim, that 'prevention is better than cure;' and it should be their study above all things to give their offspring 'the sound mind in the sound body.'

"The young, likewise, of both sexes ought to have some general principles laid down and frequently repeated, for the regulation of their own conduct in such an important point. No vigilance can always prevent them from incurring the risk of health, and often of life, if they are wholly ignorant of consequences, or negligent of the proper means for their own preservation.

"In the following pages the author has carefully avoided usurping the province of the Physician: he has, however consulted several; and for the general plan he is indebted to a German work of greater length, under a similar title, which, on the Continent, had a sale beyond all precedent, though not beyond its value, and was introduced into schools with the most salutary effects.

"May this Shorter Catechism of Health, which has been carefully adapted to the situation and circumstances of the natives of these Islands, be equally beneficial, and assist both young and old to appreciate and secure the most valuable of all sublunary enjoyments!

"*Woodstock, March* 12, 1809."

Agreeably to this plan, the subjects are arranged under the following heads: Chapter I. "Of the Value of Health." Chap. II. "Of the Structure of the Human Body, and the Treatment of Infants." Chap. III. "Of the Treatment of Children from Infancy to Adolescence, in respect to Education, Dress, &c." Chap. IV. "Of Air and Cleanliness—of Food and Drink." Chap. V. Exercise and Rest, with Rules of Health under each." Chap. VI. "Dwellings—chools. The Necessity of Cleanliness and fresh Air. Cautions in Storms,

Storms, &c." Chap. VII. "The Senses, and their Preservation. — Health. Infectious Diseases. Remarks on Vaccination."

The last-mentioned subject is of such infinite importance, that a suggestion of Dr. Mavor's shall be transcribed.

"I am sorry to remark, that the local surgeons and apothecaries are not only unskilful, but prejudiced. The Small-pox, even in its mildest form, to them was a beneficial source of income: and though I am unwilling to impute selfish views to such a respectable body of men, a sense of public duty obliges me to declare, that Vaccination will never be universal or to be depended on, till Government is pleased to appoint persons duly educated in the Jennerian school, to districts and counties, with a moderate salary, for inoculating the poor, and the privilege of being paid and employed by the rich."—The persons I allude to, and wish to see appointed, should be obliged to take the circuit of their districts at regular periods, of which public notice should be given for the poor to attend them; and they should continue in one town or neighbourhood till they had seen the progress and termination of the disease on the inoculated, and be able to grant certificates that they were safe. I would restrain them from practising any other branch of the medical profession, that they might devote their whole attention to this; and I am certain that the small sum of 100*l. per annum*, for a county, to inoculate the poor, and the chance of being paid by persons in easy circumstances, would be of more public service than millions which are annually expended for other purposes."—2. "But would you compel the poor to be vaccinated?" *A.* "No. In a free country, and where the prejudices of the people ought to be consulted, no compulsion should be resorted to. It might indeed be rendered penal to inoculate for the Small-pox, because it would be an offence against society; but as for Vaccination, if it were once gratuitously offered, if the Clergy were to exert themselves in their respective parishes, which they cannot at present conscientiously do with incompetent practitioners, in a very short time, both poor and rich would eagerly embrace this important discovery; and the Small-pox, as I have already said, would be wholly extirpated."

Upon the whole, we recommend this as a well-suggested and well-executed plan, from which the greatest good may be derived in the most important points of Nurture and Education in its first stages, and happiness in all.

93. *Exempla Propria: or, English Sentences, translated from the best Roman Writers, and adapted to the Rules of Syntax; to be again translated into the Latin Language: designed for the Use of junior Boys in Classical Schools. By the Rev.* George Whittaker, *A.M. Domestic Chaplain of the Most noble the Marquis of* Lansdowne, *and Master of the Grammar-School in* Southampton. Law. 12mo.

PROFESSEDLY intending this to be "an introductory Book," Mr. Whittaker "commences with the characteristic distinction of the declension of nouns substantive, and the conjugation of verbs."

"A Table of the termination of active and passive verbs is given for reference, when a boy may be in doubt. Ten verbs are expressed under a variety of forms. Short examples follow, of the best classical authority, under ten rules in Syntax which are of most common occurrence, with the English and Latin on opposite pages.

"The second part contains sentences under all the rules of Syntax in order, as nearly as possible, as they are arranged in all Latin Grammars. These examples also are literally translated from Roman writers of unquestionable purity. The English and Latin are likewise in this part on opposite pages.

"In the third part the examples are given without any Latin annexed, with the exception of an occasional word or phrase. These sentences are selected from the best classical authors, and are translated as literally as the idioms of the different languages will allow."

Mr. Whittaker has evidently taken much pains with this little volume; and is likely, we understand, to receive his reward by the admission of his work into some of the first-rate public seminaries.

94. *Poems. Consisting of Translations, from the* Greek, Latin, *and* Italian; *with some Originals. By Mrs.* Ware, *of* Ware Hill, Herts. Cadell *and* Davies, 12mo. *pp.* 230.

THIS ingenious Lady thus deprecates the Critic's wrath:

"My education was that of most females; and, if I have any where mistaken the Poets' sentiments, from whom I have attempted to translate (though I have *endeavoured* to follow them) I hope it will be attributed to my not having had the advantages of a classical initiation. As far as my knowledge of the dead languages extends, it has been acquired purely from private study, without instructor

structor or assistant.—Under this candid exposition of facts, I trust I may deprecate the blasts of severe criticism, which would not fail to founder my fragile, and perhaps too venturesome bark. Though I arrogate not fame, if the public voice does not condemn me, I shall feel gratified, and, in the experience of this indulgence, be more than repaid."

Though the Muse of Mrs. Ware has *nobly dared*, the attempt has not been unsuccessful; and some selections from Homer, Theocritus, Moschus, Anacreon, Ovid, Horace, Ariosto, and Guarini, are introduced to the English reader in pleasing strains.

We take the following, from Theocritus, not as one of the best, but as one of the shortest.

CUPID ROBBING A HIVE.

Roving Cupid was tempted to pilfer one day [way,
From a honey-stor'd hive, as it lay in his
When a little impertinent bee, on the wing, [sting;
Fix'd deep in his finger his sharp-pointed
Soon the venom inflam'd it, and, swelling with pain, [loudly complain,
Cupid fretted and stamp'd, and would
Till he hied him to Venus, his rage to impart,
That so paltry an insect created such smart.
The Goddess, all smiling reply'd, "Little elf,
You exactly resemble this insect yourself;
Insidious, though trifling, you flutter around,
But you deep fix your sting, and you wide make the wound."

Nor are the following lines "to the Memory of a Village School-mistress" devoid of merit:

"Unnotic'd in her humble cot,
By Christian precepts sway'd,
Without repining at the lot
That Poverty display'd.

Her life no selfish leisure found,
No talent misapplied;
To teach the infant tongue to sound
Its Maker's name, her pride.

Taught by that sacred name, we know
A widow's mite was prais'd;
From the same source will mercy flow
On pray'r sincerely rais'd.

By warm benevolence sustain'd,
From want's severest state,
Her humble pittance oft restrain'd
A neighbour's harder fate.

When, prostrate at the altar's feet,
This widow's mite was laid,
The penitent there hop'd to meet
And feel her Saviour's aid,
Her secret prayer, her alms, we trust
Acceptance may have found;
Her soul, no more allied to dust,
With endless life is crown'd."

95. *An Improvement in the Mode of administering the Vapour Bath, and in the Apparatus connected with it; with Plans of fixed and portable Baths for Hospitals and Private Houses, and some Practical Suggestions on the Efficacy of Vapour, in Application to various Diseases of the Human Frame, and as may be beneficial to the Veterinary Branch of Medicine. The whole illustrated by Eleven Plates.*

THIS "Improvement" is thus inscribed to Lord Melville:

"My Lord; Unaccustomed to the language of adulation, which I know your Lordship despises, I shall express the purpose that has led to the present address, in the dictates of simple truth. A just sense of your Lordship's superior talents, and of the zeal with which they have been unremittingly employed, during a lengthened series of years, in the service of your country, induces me to solicit your protection for the improvement I have made in the mode of administering the Vapour Bath, which I am about to submit to the consideration of the publick. It is intended for the general good of mankind, and is particularly calculated to benefit the Navy;—it is, therefore, with the greater propriety that I address your Lordship on the occasion: your Lordship having, with so much honour to yourself, advantage to your country, and satisfaction to the heroes of the ocean, presided over that department.

"Availing myself of the present opportunity, permit me to offer to your Lordship the tribute of my gratitude, for the liberality and indulgence I once experienced at your Lordship's hands. The period to which I allude is, indeed, remote; but the kindness it embraced is fresh in my memory, where it will be ever cherished. I have the honour to be, with deference and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful and obliged humble servant, BASIL COCHRANE."

And the Plan itself is thus satisfactorily recommended;

"We have examined the improved Models as well as the Baths erected by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane; and we have no hesitation in declaring that they are constructed with much ingenuity and simplicity, and that they possess, within a small compass, a degree of efficiency, accuracy, and variety of application and power, beyond anything of this nature which we have witnessed. We are, therefore, of opinion, that they would prove an admirable addition to all Naval and Military Hospital

Hospital Establishments. There are few diseases in which, under the superintending care of the judicious Medical Man, they may not, at one stage or another, be useful; and in the prevention of disease, as well as during the periods of convalescence, they will also produce effects highly beneficial."

[Signed by 77 respectable Physicians and Surgeons.]

The Plates are neatly engraved; and we select a short specimen of the author's style:

"I am aware that the application of vapour has been long known, and frequently resorted to, in this country; yet I can safely say that, with me, it was entirely new, as I had scarcely ever heard of the Vapour Bath, when necessity directed my attention towards it; and I was totally ignorant of every part of the machinery connected with it, when I first had recourse to its powers.

"A very protracted residence in India had considerably deranged my constitution; and I began to feel the painful consequences. My chest was loaded with phlegm: I laboured under a severe, and almost incessant, cough; and my voice, which was feeble and interrupted, sometimes failed me. Accident about this time threw in my way "Mudge's Inhaler," and I made use of it with something of a prophetic assurance that it would lead to salutary results; and my success was equal, at least, to my expectation. This naturally produced reflection on the superior advantages that might be obtained from vapour, upon an extensive scale, and with a more general application.

"Without the least knowledge in Medicine, I clearly ascertained, that nine-tenths of the complaints with which Europeans in India were afflicted, originated in checked perspiration; and I conceived, that to remedy the evil, the best means would be an application of vapour, if it were possible to confine it in such a manner that the whole surface of the skin should be subjected to its influence."

96. *Short Pieces, in Verse. By* Clericus. *Published for the Benefit of the Charitable Fund for the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the City of* Lincoln. *Printed at* Spalding, *by* T. Albin; 8vo. *pp.* 30. Crosby *and Co. &c.*

THE profits of this little work, which is inscribed "to the benevolent Supporters of Public Establishments for the relief of the sons and daughters of affliction; to those whose hearts melt at the sight of misery, and whose purses are ever open at the call of Christian charity;" are so laudably appropriated, that we doubt not of its successful circulation; particularly in the County which it is more immediately intended to serve.

The Introductory Verses, on the *Lunatic Asylum*, may properly suffice for an extract:

"THE matchless form of human beauty rare, [mould,
Stamp'd by the Godhead in an earthly
The noble feature, and proportion fair,
Are to the *mind*, as dross to finest gold.

But when that mind, to *lunacy* a prey,
Proclaims the vanity of all below;
No sight on earth such mis'ry can display,
No human aid can heal the mourner's woe.

Yet still the little, which our pow'r allows,
RELIGION bids us frankly to impart;
To her behest each free-born BRITON bows,
For lib'ral hand springs from a lib'ral heart."

97. *Practical Observations on the Nature and Cure of Strictures in the Urethra. By* William Wadd, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London. Callow. 8vo. *pp.* 88.

THE subject of this ingenious pamphlet precludes our entering into a minute account of it. But we may venture to say, in general terms, that it is well written, and displays great professional talent, and a spirit of candour worthy of imitation Mr. Wadd, we believe, was a juvenile pupil of Sir James Earle; and reflects credit on his preceptor.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We shall be much obliged to Mr. BARNES for the "Extract" he mentions relative to Governor THICKNESSE. There is nothing particular in the Coins with which he has favoured us.

PHILO-SUS asks, Why a Sow, who has a litter of Pigs all black except one white one, or all white except one black one, manifests an extreme hatred to the one which is singular in its colour, and takes every opportunity of shewing its aversion by depriving it of its food, &c. Also, why Goats, during the time they are with young, will never eat a herb called Dogsfoot, of which they are at other times particularly fond.

We refer SCRIPSIT to the justly celebrated Mr. TOMKINS.

A. B. C. is informed that "Luke's Iron Crown" is a real allusion, which has again and again been explained. See vol. LVIII. p. 602, vol. LXVIII. pp. 842, 951. We cannot repeat questions *ad infinitum*.

Mr. DONOVAN'S Answer to Mr. HUGH DAVIES in our next; with ST. PETER'S and MONKTON Churches, &c. &c.

ON

ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE BUTTERFLY.

By Dr. Shaw.

THE helpless crawling caterpillar trace
From the first period of his reptile race,
Cloth'd in dishonour, on the leafy spray
Unseen he wears his silent hours away;
Till satiate grown of all that life supplies,
Self taught the voluntary martyr dies.
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,
And to the tomb, a willing guest, descends.
There long secluded, in his lonely cell,
Forgets the sun, and bids the world farewel.
O'er the wide waste the wintry tempests reign,
And driving snows usurp the frozen plain.
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows;
No storms can violate his grave's repose.
But when revolving months have won their way,
When smile the woods, and when the zephyrs play,
When laughs the vivid world in summer's bloom,
He bursts, and flies triumphant from the tomb;
And, while his new-born beauties he displays,
With conscious joy his alter'd form surveys.
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam,
O'er his soft wings the varying lustre gleam.
Launch'd into air, on purple plumes he soars,
Gay Nature's face with wanton glance explores;
Proud of his various beauties wings his way,
And spoils the fairest flowers, himself more fair than they!
And deems weak Man the future promise vain,
When worms can die, and glorious rise again?

G. S.

ON THE CICADA.

From Anacreon. By Dr. Shaw.

HAPPY insect, blithe and gay,
Seated on the sunny spray,
And drunk with dew the leaves among,
Singing sweet thy chirping song.

All the various seasons' treasures,
All the products of the plains,
They lie open to thy pleasures,
Fav'rite of the rural swains.

On thee the Muses fix their choice,
And Phœbus adds his own,
Who first inspir'd thy lovely voice
And tun'd the pleasing tone.

Thy cheerful note, in wood and vale,
Fills every heart with glee,
And Summer smiles in double charms
While thus proclaim'd by thee.

Like Gods canst thou the nectar sip
A lively chirping elf,
From labour free, and free from care,
A little god thyself.

THE BUTTERFLY'S FUNERAL.

OH! ye, who so lately were blithesome and gay,
At the Butterfly's banquet, carousing away,
Your feasts and your revels of pleasure are fled,
For the soul of the banquet—the Butterfly's dead!

No longer the Flies and the Emmets advance,
To join with their friends in the Grasshopper's dance—
For see, his thin form o'er the favourite bends,
And the Grasshopper mourns for the loss of his friend!

And hark to the funeral dirge of the Bee,
And the Beetle who follows, as mournful as he!
And see, where so mournful the green rushes wave,
The Mole is preparing the Butterfly's grave!

The Dormouse attended, but, cold and forlorn,
And the Gnat slowly winded his shrill little horn—
And the Moth, who was griev'd for the loss of a sister,
Bent over the body, and silently kiss'd her!

The corse was embalm'd at the set of the sun,
And inclos'd in a case which the Silkworm had spun!
By the help of the Hornet, the coffin was laid
On a bier, out of myrtle and jessamine made.

In weepers and scarfs came the Butterflies all,
And six of their numbers supported the pall;
And the Spider came there, in his mourning so black,
But the fire of the Glow-worm soon frighten'd him back!

The Grub left his nut-shell to join the sad throng,
And slowly led with him the Bookworm along—
Who wept his poor neighbour's unfortunate doom,
And wrote these few lines, to be plac'd on his tomb:

THE EPITAPH.

"At this solemn spot, where the green rushes wave,
Here sadly we bent o'er the Butterfly's grave!
'T was here we to Beauty our obsequies paid,
And hallow'd the mound which her ashes had made!

"And here shall the daisy and violet blow,
And the lily discover her bosom of snow;
While under the leaf, in the ev'nings of spring,
Still mourning her friend, shall the Grasshopper sing!"

SONG

Sung by Mr. Braham, *at the late Anniversary Dinner of the London Infirmary for curing Diseases of the Eye.*

HOW cheerless is life while the curtain of night
On Nature's fine optic is clos'd!
Oh!

Oh! where is their pleasure, or where their delight,
Who to darkness and want are expos'd?
The great Panorama of Nature withdrawn,
Doom'd in Sorrow's dark cavern to dwell,
Lost to them is the noon-tide, the evening, the dawn,
And e'en Hope flies their desolate cell.

To draw up this veil for the bright beams of Heaven,
Kind Charity bade us unite,
And Science attended, and said—Be it given,
That success shall their efforts requite.

Now see on the eyes, where hung total eclipse *,
How the clear rays of vision appear;
Whilst the breathings of gratitude flow from their lips
For the blessings conferr'd on them here.

THE INNS AND THE OUTS;

An irregular Ode.

"MOST worthy Signors, why this rout?
And why do you ask us to *go out?*
First lovingly, with kind and soft persuading,
Then louder, in a voice of stern upbraiding,
And lastly, really ye make such a pother,
Ye fall to loggerheads with one another.
Besides, Signors, the truth to tell,
We're *very well*—indeed we're very well;
We do not want a change of air,
Although indeed you offer very fair,
And tell us that, upon *mature reflection*,
To take our seats the while, you've no objection.
What can ye do if people have no *nous?*
We're obstinate, and like the *air o' the House*,
Worn out with listening to your exhortations,
(We mean those same confounded long orations
That kept us up so late, night after night,
And vex'd us sadly)—yes—we'll stop for spite."
"But *good* Lord CASTLEREAGH—won't *you* go out?"
Says Signor Brewer—"So many people
think you ought, that if you don't—"
"No, d——me!" says Lord CASTLEREAGH, "I *won't*, stout."
I neither want your speeches, nor your
"But, Gentlemen," Lord Baron *Stiff-back* cries,
(Who always wore his hat over his eyes,)—
"Have you no consciences?—it's quite a sin
To think how *very long* you have been *In*.
And we've been shivering out o' doors the while,
And *such* a winter! ah! ye well may smile;
But every one cries shame—no *arts* can win them,
Nor will they take a *hint*—the devil's in them!"
"No, Signors, no, we cannot take a hint,
However broad—and if you'll call to mind,
There's nothing wondrous novel in't:
To stay i' the *House* ye once were much inclin'd;
Ye feign'd yourselves all very sick,
And on your *broad-ends* sat—as dying,
Ye would not stir without a shocking kick
That sent ye flying!
And—as 't was said, gave you such woeful pain
Ye never *could be fit to sit again!*
Howe'er, your case it seems was not so hard,
From *sitting in the House* you're not debarr'd;
Ye still can *sit*—not without pain perhaps,
And making of some few grimaces,
But truly you're such discontented chaps,
Nothing will serve your *ends*—*but our places.*

PUSS IN THE CORNER.

* Many children who had been born blind, and who had received their sight under this Institution, were presented to the Assembly, who raised a contribution of between 7 and 800l. for the Charity.

On the Death of Sir JOHN MOORE.

By a Non-commissioned Officer of the Fifty-first Regiment.

YE Sons of Britannia, whom War's loud alarms
Have call'd from your peaceable shore,
With me drop a tear—for the foremost in arms,
The brave Scottish Hero 's no more.

On the heights of Corunna his warriors he led
Undaunted against the proud foe;
On the heights of Corunna, where hundreds have bled,
There the pride of the battle fell low.

The sun slow descending beheld him in fight
The foremost on Honour's stain'd ground;
But, as it withdrew the last rays of its light,
Brave Moore receiv'd his death-wound.

Night spread out (in pity) her mantle around,
To cover the scene of deep woe;
And darkness envelop'd the blood-crimson'd ground,
Where the pride of the battle fell low.

Peace rest with thy manes, thou Chieftain of Fame!
Future ages shall bend o'er thy grave;
And tell to thy children thy deeds and thy name,
While old Ocean contains a salt wave.

Fond memory thy earliest actions will trace,
And point with a bosom of woe,
To the friends of thy fame, the lamented sad place
Where the pride of the battle fell low.

Where

Where a small battery stands by Corunna's fair town,
Close down by the sea-beaten shore,
There sleep the remains of that Chief of renown,
The gallant, the brave Sir John Moore.

And the Spaniards, for whom he undauntedly fought,
With bosoms high swelling with woe,
Shall often repair to and weep o'er the spot,
Where the pride of the battle lies low.

SONNET, No. IV.

Continued from p. 552.

BEHOLD yon orb, around whose sanguine form
Horrific spectres wheel their sullen flight, [night!
Wrapp'd in the dark habiliments of
Sure 't is the sad precursor of the storm!
Oh! tell me what vicissitudes forlorn
Am I, poor wanderer! doom'd by Heaven to know? [morn,
At noon—at eve—at midnight, and at
I view the foul concomitants of woe!
The woodlands now have ceas'd to charm my sight, [Muse;
Where erst I saunter'd with the lisping
No more shall Cynthia, from the vault of night,
On me her bland irradiance diffuse;
For Death his fatal, never-erring dart,
Has aim'd already at my labouring heart!

Twickenham. J. M.

THE SEA-FIGHT;

Lines descriptive of an Engagement which took place off Hispaniola, *between the* English *Privateer the* Revenge, *of* 14 *Guns, Capt.* Wetherall, *and a* French *Merchantman, of Six Hundred Tons burden, and mounting* 24 *Guns.*

THE stars had fled, the sun arose,
Along the deep the sea-breeze blows,
With rippling track the current flows,
The British flag flies gloriously.

When, lo! a vessel hove in sight,
'Twas French; both crews prepare for fight,
And summon all their skill and might,
To gain the conquest speedily.

The English was a privateer,
Renown'd for valour far and near;
Their Captain Wetherall loud they cheer,
To lead the combat manfully.

The French for merchandize was made,
The Captain late retir'd from trade,
For wife and only son afraid,
Fought for his life, love, property.

Of murd'rous guns they number'd more,
But British hearts, true to the core,
Who ne'er in battle flinch'd before,
Rush to close battle furiously.

With deafening shouts they board the foe,
Twice the French Captain aim'd a blow,
Two of the English sunk below,
The rest retreated hastily.

"Turn, cowards, turn," bold Wetherall cried;
Furious he boards, and at his side
Seldale, whose courage oft was tried,
Assails the foe impetuously.

The Frenchman's sword, in vengeance drest,
Had laid full low the foremost crest,
But Seldale pierc'd the hero's breast,
And thus secur'd the victory.

O cruel, fatal, bloody War!
Where'er the Furies drive thy car,
Nor husband, sire, nor son they spare,
Fell Slaughter reigns promiscuously.

Great God of Heaven! to thee we kneel;
Thy guardian care may England feel,
Secure from hostile fire and steel,
From force and secret treachery!

Soft Pity weave thy golden chain!
May widows, mothers, ne'er complain
For husbands, sons, untimely slain;
But ev'ry soul breathe harmony!

May love 'twixt man and man increase,
Stern war and ruthless carnage cease,
The world obey the Prince of Peace,
And Mercy reign triumphantly!

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

On hearing a Lady sing the well-known Song of "For the Son of Alknomok *shall scorn to complain."*

SONG OF THE DYING MARTYR.

MY eyes close in night, and I draw my last breath, [death.
But Courage is left to support me in
To cheer me with comforts, e'en though danger is near, [fear!
For no servant of Jesus can ever know

In the height of all suffering my voice will I raise; [praise!
I will sing of his glory! will sing in his
Then increase ev'ry fire, or sharpen ach spear, [fear!
Still the servant of Jesus can never know

Though my body may tremble, my mind is at rest, [the bless'd;
My soul s on shall fly to the home of
Then inflict all your torments, prolong ev'ry pain, [plain!
But the servant of Jesus will never com-

I shall go to the place where my Saviour is gone, [his Son:
And my God will accept of true faith in
In my hope then, behold, all your efforts how vain,
That a servant of Jesus should ever complain! Z. A

A PLAS-

A PLASTER FOR A MARRIAGE SORE.

Take this receipt—you may be sure,
If well applied,—performs a cure.

WHY do the Husband and the Wife
Go lamely through a married life?
When there 's a nostrum so complete,
Would make them to each other sweet,
A certain cure—the cheapest bought,
Has but one fault—*the price is nought.*

The morning fine; the time was Spring,
The birds, for aught I know, might sing,
But, as in Birmingham I dwell,
Must leave the rural Bards to tell.

A handsome woman, far from poor,
Was hovering about my door,
Now standing—moving—kept no way,
As if she something had to say;
Distress'd, yet anxious to begin,
Necessity then forc'd her in.

"I live unhappy—not from choice—
Favour me, Sir, with your advice."
"Advice to Lawyers must belong;
I can't, as they do, sell my tongue."

"Pray, Sir, advise me how to live,
You know 't is charity to *give.*
My husband's treatment gives no quiet,
He 's always scolding—making riot;
His temper catches fire like tow,
I now and then receive a blow;
Such cruelty! should he not mend,
Most certainly will be my end."

Sorrow her features warp'd apace,
The tears descended from her face.

"You say, beneath a load you groan;
Pray, is one half the fault your own?
For when your husband's tongue runs high,
Does not your own make some reply?"
"Yes; but, when treatment is so ill,
Where is the tongue that can lie still?"

"Can you find patience to endure
Advice which brings a certain cure?"
"Sir, all I have I 'd freely give;
Nay, give the world, in peace to live."

"Then, in your conduct through the day,
Let Prudence guide you on the way;
And when your husband's tongue runs high,
You must, on no account, reply;
While you, but not in sulks, forbear,
His wrath will spend itself in air.
If you but one objection raise,
You add a chip to force the blaze;
For flint and steel no flame can catch
When there's *no* brimstone on the match:
His lightning spent, his thunder o'er,
Clouds break, the sun shin s as before."

The healing-plaster laid on now,
She dropp'd a court'sy—I a bow.

Perhaps three months elaps'd the while,
She then approach'd me with a smile:

"Your plan I follow'd to a letter,
My husband is abundance better."
Then persevere, and in the end
You 'll turn a tyrant to a friend.
If one word 's spoke you have not won,
Th' enchantment breaks, and you 're undone."

Another space of time then pass'd,
Perhaps one equal to the last:
Again she enters—joy she feels,
With chickens dangling by her heels.

"My husband 's cur'd—well treats his wife,
And now I lead a happy life.
To you the best of thanks are due,
Accept this trifling present too."

"The present you must take away,
I 'm paid if you have won the day;
Feel far more pleasure, wrath defeating,
Than I should feel in chicken-eating."

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

By a Gentleman whose Wife was induced by her Relatives to leave him in the time of trouble.

WHEN bidden to the Church repair,
The joy of ev'ry faithful swain,
My "heart" prov'd rebel to the fair,
Till warm'd by charming Fanny C——;

Her shape, her mien, I doating view'd;
But that which fix'd my raptur'd heart,
Was "innocence of mind" so good,
We "sacred pledg'd" ne'er more to part!

In her all hopes of bliss I plac'd;
Could others love her half so well?
For her e'en death itself I 've fac'd,
"My anguish now" no tongue can tell.

With "scorn" she leaves my heart in pain,
Nor can my love her bosom move;
"Two darling boys," they plead in vain,
"Mistaken friends" have banished love.

Y.

ANACREONTIC.

WHAT shall we do old Time to kill?
The tedious wretch annoys us still;
With which destroy him of the three,
With Women, Wine, or Melody?
Now Musick cruelly will treat him,
Because she 'll make a point to *beat* him,
But here 's the mischief; she 'll refrain,
And *keep* and *beat* him o'er again.
Send him to Wine and Women;—done;
For here the odds are two to one;
Let him quickly then repair
To the brisk glass and lively fair,
I 'll lay you fifty to a score,
The sad old dog is found no more.

April 18. T. W.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *April* 12.

Sir *C. Hamilton* complained of a breach of privilege, in consequence of an irregular arrest being made on his person by a Sheriff's Officer, as he was proceeding to the House.

Lord *Folkstone* moved "That there be laid before the House a copy of the information filed in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench by the Attorney-General, against John Ogle, Esq. in the year 1800 or 1801, together with an account of the consequent legal proceeding therein." The Noble Lord then went into an account of the charges exhibited against Col. Ogle.

Mr. *Yorke* proposed to add, "And also all the proceedings of the War-Office with reference to Col. Ogle's accounts."

Lord *Ossulton* moved for a return of all Offices regulated or abolished, also of all created, since 1782; and for a return of such Offices in the Colonies as were in the gift of his Majesty's Ministers at home, together with an account of their emoluments; which were severally agreed to.

April 13.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for papers connected with the annuity of 9,000*l.* granted to the Duke of Gloucester in 1767, and made payable out of the four and a half per cent duties.

Lord *Ossulston* moved for a return of all Offices in the British Colonies, &c. the appointments to which were held by the Crown, the tenures by which they were held, the emoluments arising therefrom, whether the duties of those offices were executed by the Principals or by Deputies, &c.

April 14.

The thanks of the House were voted to Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, Lieut.-gen. Prevost, Gen. Maitland, &c. &c. for their gallant conduct in the reduction of Martinique; and to Sir A. Cochrane, for his able direction of the Naval force in that quarter.

Daniel Butler, a Sheriff's Officer, was committed to Newgate, for a breach of the privileges of the House, in the arrest of Sir C. Hamilton.

Sir *F. Burdett* made his motion on the ground belonging to Chelsea Hospital, and which had been granted to Col. Gordon. The Hon. Baronet stated, that, from the view which, accompanied by a Member of that House, he had taken of it in the course of the morning, he was enabled to assert that such a building ought not to be tolerated. The ground originally belonged to the Crown, and a long lease of it had been granted to Sir Robert Walpole, which lease became the property of Lord Yarborough. Of this lease a certain number of years were unexpired, when Government thought proper to purchase it, for the benefit avowedly of Chelsea Hospital. An Infirmary had been since built upon a part of it; but the part which has been leased to Col. Gordon was exceedingly desirable for the Hospital, as a fine extent of ground, lying close to the Thames, and affording free air to the Infirmary. Col. Gordon's projected house would stand immediately between the Infirmary and the River, and, being surrounded by a wall eight feet high, would entirely preclude the air from the sick. The whole, he affirmed, bore the appearance of a scandalous job; and he thought the Treasurer as well as the Medical Gentlemen of the Hospital, culpable in not remonstrating upon the subject. He moved for a copy of the warrant granted by the Lords of the Treasury to prepare a Lease of certain lands in Chelsea, &c. dated 11th March, 1809, and concluded with a second motion for summoning the Surgeons of the Hospital, Surveyors, &c. to the Bar, to be examined upon the points alluded to in his speech.

Mr. *Huskisson* stated, that the ground had been valued by the Surveyors at 6380*l.*; a part of it had been appropriated to the building of the Infirmary, and the rest had been leased to Col. Gordon at 52*l. per annum*, because reported to be of no immediate use to the Hospital. The discussion was postponed.

House of Lords, *April* 17.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the thanks of the House to Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, &c. &c. for the spirited and able conduct they had displayed in the complete reduction of Martinique.

Lord *Grenville* did not object to the motion; but observed, that though the produce of Martinique was not to come immediately into the British market, yet, according to the capitulation, we were to facilitate its introduction into foreign markets; by which means, we deprived our own Colonies of that outlet, and thus increased, instead of alleviating their difficulties.—The different motions of thanks were then put, and agreed to *nem. dissent.*

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Folkstone*, after an introductory speech, in which he alluded to the discovery of some late abuses, moved, that a Committee be appointed, to inquire into all corrupt practices relating to offices and places under Government; and into all negotiations or bargains for commissions in the Army; as also into the terms on which letters of service have been granted, for raising men by levies, and how those levies were conducted.

ducted. That the Committee should be empowered to receive evidence of all such transactions, and report from time to time to that House what came out before them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion, from the conviction that nothing new could be brought to light for which they were not at present competent. Were such a Committee appointed, he believed, it would be the first ever instituted on general surmise, to seek for abuses when unconnected with any particular individual. On these grounds he opposed the motion, and on these grounds he trusted the House would not grant it their support.

Lord *Hamilton*, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Hutchinson*, *Wynne*, *Parnell*, and *Moore*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lord *H. Petty*, Messrs. *Canning*, *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, and *Brand*, principally on the ground of the motion being too undefined.

A division then took place, when there appeared for it, 30; against it, 178—majority, 148.

April 18.

On the motion of Sir *C. Price*, for the second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill, Mr. Alderman *Combe* objected to its farther progress, as tending materially to injure many who had for a long time resided where the Market now stands, and its being detrimental to those possessing estates in the vicinity of the Foundling Hospital. He should move that the second reading of the Bill be deferred to this day six months.

Mr. *Rose* said, that, in former years, 100,000 head of cattle was generally the utmost which had been sent to it; but latterly, this number was increased to 150,000. The consequence of this increase was, that the cattle were crowded to such a degree, that they not only injured themselves, but those who came for the purpose of either buying or examining them.—After some further discussion, Mr. Alderman Combe's amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. *Parnell* then made his promised motion for equalizing the currency in Great Britain and Ireland, by making Bank of England Notes a legal tender in the sister Kingdom, and also for the issuing of a new coinage for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Messrs. *Foster*, *Ponsonby*, *O'Hara*, *Thornton*, and *D. Giddy*, stated their belief of the impracticability of the plan, when the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into a Committee for the Militia Completion Bill; two divisions took place, the one upon the clause for imposing a fine of 20*l.* *per* man upon all counties deficient in their quota of men by a given day, Ayes 29—Noes 9. The other upon a Resolution of Mr. *Biddulph*, to prevent Peers from claiming exemptions from ballot:—Aye 1, Noes 37. The Report was then ordered to be brought up.

April 19.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bankrupt Law Amendment Bill. On the clause being read by which a Bankrupt, after he had obtained his certificate, but before he had given his release for his allowances, was to be rendered a competent witness in any cause relating to his estate in which his assignees were the claimants:

Sir *S. Romilly*, in order to obviate some objections which existed against this clause, proposed, as an amendment, that the bankrupt should not be so rendered a competent witness, until he had given a release as to his interest in the particular matter at issue; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

A conversation between Mr. *Croker*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and the *Solicitor General*, took place, on the clause for empowering the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the time being, instead of personal service to creditors of Irish Bankrupts in England, and *vice versa*, to empower the creditors in the country of the bankrupt to give intimation in the Dublin or London Gazettes as the case might be. The clause was afterwards agreed to. Another lengthened discussion took place on the clause for giving the bankrupt an appeal to the Lord Chancellor, if all or four fifths of his creditors refused to sign his certificate. The *Attorney General* wished the number to be limited, in which Mr. *Jacob* agreed with him. Mr. *Abercrombie*, Sir *C. Price*, and Mr. *Stevens* supported the original clause, which was carried. Several other clauses were then brought up, and agreed to; after which Mr. *Wharton* brought up the Report of the Bill, which was received.

April 20.

Mr. *Huskisson* informed the House, that, after the debate on Friday, being convinced that some misunderstanding with respect to the building of Col. Gordon's house to the annoyance of the Hospital must exist somewhere, he had determined to inquire into the matter. He had accordingly gone to Chelsea, and found persons digging the foundation of a house, on a site which it certainly appeared to him would interfere with the Hospital, and in violation (as he believed, accidental) of the warrant from the Treasury. In consequence of this discovery, he had stated the matter to the Lords of the Treasury, the Paymaster of the Forces, and others concerned, asking them to inspect the situation, and, if necessary, give orders for any alteration. They went on Monday, and, on inquiry, found

found that the spot fixed upon had been chosen without consulting the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, or the Medical Men belonging to the Hospital; and, in obedience to an order to that effect, these persons had since held a consultation, and pointed out another site which was completely unexceptionable. He then moved for the Second Report of the Surveyors.

Messrs. *Maxwell* and *Calcraft* complained that orders had been given to exclude Members of Parliament from admission to make their observation on the site of the building; and that the iron-railing, &c. had been boarded up, to prevent any one's seeing what was going on within.

Sir *O. Mosley* stated his belief that this order had been issued by the present Commander in Chief. He said that Lord Yarborough, on account of its being purchased for a charity, had been induced to part with the remainder of his lease for less than he would otherwise have done.

Mr. *Calcraft* remarked, that, on a former discussion, the Gentlemen opposite had defended the propriety of building on the present site, and insisted that it would not be injurious to the Infirmary. They had quoted the Surveyor-General's Report in support of their opinion; but it now appeared that the erection was against the Surveyor's opinion. He thought this contradiction rendered further inquiry necessary.

After a few words from Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Long*, *W. Wynne*, and *Barham*, the discussion terminated by the Papers relating to the Hospital being laid on the table.

House of Lords, *April* 21.

On the order of the day being read for the discussion of the late Campaign in Spain, Earl *Grey*, after a very able and lengthened speech, moved, that an Address should be presented to his Majesty, expressive of their Lordships' opinion, that the disgrace which attended the Expedition to Spain was owing to the want of sufficient information on the part of his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the state of affairs in that country, and their neglect in not forming a plan of operations.

Lords *Grenville*, *Moira*, *Erskine*, *Sidmouth*, &c. in speeches replete with eloquence, supported the motion: and were combated by the Earl of *Liverpool*, Lord *Mulgrave*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, &c.

At half past seven in the morning, the House divided on the question—Contents 50, Proxies 42; 92.—Non-Contents 83, Proxies 62; 145.—Majority against the question 50.

April 24.

Lord *Darnley* declared his intention of making Mr. Frere's conduct a subject of inquiry in that House.

The Earl of *Liverpool* bore testimony to the zeal, diligence, and ability of Mr. Frere, on every occasion, and particularly in Spain itself, where his services had been important and various, and such as Ministers and the Country had every reason to be satisfied with; but, while he paid this just tribute to his general merits, he would not deny, and he was not singular in his disapprobation, that, in his recent conduct, there was one circumstance of which he did not much approve.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* presented two Petitions—one from Mr. White, confined in Dorchester Gaol, and another from Mr. Hart, confined in Gloucester Gaol, for a libel. Their purport was, to complain of irregularities on their trial and conviction, as well as for the long period (three years) for which they were incarcerated, and in prisons distant from their families, relatives, and friends. Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *Porchester* then rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the granting of Offices in Reversion, for Joint Lives with benefit of Survivorship. His Lordship stated, that the Bill which he introduced was precisely similar to that which, having passed the House of Commons the Session before last, had been rejected by the other House of Parliament. His Lordship then concluded by moving, &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. Secretary *Canning*, &c. opposed the motion, not because the Bill was likely to trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown, but because it was not likely to be attended with any advantages in lessening the burthens of the people.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, *Whitbread*, *Giddy*, and Lord *H. Petty*, supported the motion. The House then divided—for the motion 106; against it 121—majority 15.

The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted to his Majesty:—Military Roads, 5,569*l.* Roads and bridges in Scotland, 10,000*l.* Inland navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, 50,000*l.* To Wm. Mellish, Esq. for an equal sum expended by him in rendering assistance to the inhabitants of the settlement in Davis' Straits, 5,265*l.* 19*s.* For relief given to the inhabitants of the Faro Islands, 1,500*l.* For Horse Patrol on public roads leading to the Metropolis, 6,345*l.* 16*s.* For the maintenance of forts on the coast of Africa, 23,000*l.* And many other annual sums for miscellaneous purposes.

April 25.

Lord *A. Hamilton* brought forward his motion against Lord Castlereagh for the correct disposal of his patronage, as President of the Board of Controul. By the

evidence

evidence taken before the Select Committee, it appeared that in 1802, Lord Castlereagh received a letter from a Mr. Reding; that in consequence a meeting took place; and that a direct proposition was made by this utter stranger to the Noble Lord to assist him in procuring a seat in that House. The Noble Lord, in reply, was pleased to tell Mr. Reding that he did not want a seat for himself, but that a friend of his was in want of one. On asking the names of the parties concerned, however, Reding declined mentioning them "until the terms were settled." Proceeding with the evidence of the Noble Lord, he came to the following passage:—"I was induced to place a Writership at Lord Clancarty's disposal; and certainly the impression under which I did it was, that Lord Clancarty's coming into Parliament might thereby be facilitated." The Noble Lord, after commenting upon this and several other passages, moved that the evidence of Lord Castlereagh and Lord Clancarty, taken before the Committee on the disposal of East India patronage, be entered as read.

Lord *Castlereagh*, after acknowledging that the situation he held subjected him to a more than ordinary responsibility, declared, that, in the occurrences of several years, no single instance had been adduced of any attempt on his part to exercise his patronage for the purpose of obtaining political influence in the House of Commons. He fairly avowed, that he contemplated with peculiar regret the circumstances which had brought him into contact with such an individual as Reding. At that time he had no notion that such a character existed in society as a *trafficking* broker; and he could solemnly declare that he was not actuated by any corrupt motives. His Lordship then bowed to the Chair, and withdrew.

Lord *A. Hamilton* then rose, and read his Resolutions: 1st, That it appears to this House, from the evidence on the table, that Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in the year 1805, shortly after he had quitted the situation of President of the Board of Controul, and being a Privy Counsellor and Secretary of State, did place at the disposal of Lord Clancarty, a Member of the same Board, the nomination to a Writership, in order to facilitate his procuring a Seat in Parliament. 2d, That it was owing to a disagreement among the subordinate parties, that this transaction did not take effect; and 3d, That by this conduct Lord Castlereagh had been guilty of a gross violation of his duty as a servant of the Crown; an abuse of his patronage as President of the Board of Controul; and an attack upon the purity of that House."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think the House would consult its dignity by punishing with severity a case to which so many alleviating circumstances were attached. He proposed that they should pass to the Order of the Day, because it appeared to him that nothing farther on this subject could be required.

Mr. Secretary *Canning*, after adverting to the penitentiary conduct of his Noble Friend (Castlereagh), contended, that it had ever been the practice of Parliament, under such circumstances, to avoid severe proceedings. He should therefore submit a Resolution to the following purport: "That it is the duty of the House to maintain a jealous guard over the purity of election; but, considering that the attempt of Lord Viscount Castlereagh to interfere in the election of a Member has not been successful, the House does not consider it necessary to enter into any criminal proceedings on the subject."

Lord *Binning*, Messrs. *Lascelles*, *Windham*, *Ponsonby*, *Bankes*, *M. Sutton*, &c. disapproved of the severity of the Noble Lord's (Hamilton) Resolutions, as well as of passing to the order of the day—they were for steering a middle course.

Messrs. *Grattan*, *Whitbread*, *Burdett*, *Wynne*, *Tierney*, &c. supported the original motion, upon which the House divided; when there appeared for it 167, against it 216—majority 49.—For Mr. Canning's amendment 214, against it 167—majority 47.

Mr. *W. Wynne* proposed an amendment to Mr. Canning's Resolution: "That the House were more confirmed in their opinion by the regret expressed by Lord Castlereagh for his misconduct;" which was negatived without a division."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 26.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave judgment in the appeal of the PARISH OF ST. GREGORY against THE MINOR CANONS OF ST. PAUL'S; and, affirmed the decree of the Court below, with 150*l.* costs.

The Commons, the same day, went into a Committee of Supply, to which the Irish Estimates were referred, and in which 15,000*l.* Irish currency was voted for repairs, &c. of the harbour of Howth last year; 3,741*l.* Irish currency, for the seceding Ministers in Ulster; 3,500*l.* Irish currency, for Treasury incidents; 15,000*l.* for allowances to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, of the Public Offices in Ireland, and various grants of smaller sums to Public Officers.

April 27.

Mr. *Abercromby* moved for all the General Orders issued by the late Sir J. Moore, to the Army under his command, during the period he was serving in Spain; but it being

being opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, the House divided on the motion, when it was rejected by a majority of 25.

Mr. *Eden* also moved for the Letter written by Mr. Frere to Sir J. Moore, on the 23d November, urging him to advance with his Army. The Hon. Gentleman stated, that it was in consequence of the receipt of this Letter, and another from Morla to the same effect, that Sir J. Moore had been induced to delay his retreat; and it had since appeared that Morla had an interview with the French Commanders on the very day he wrote to the English General—at that period he deemed the resistance of Madrid hopeless, and five days after he surrendered. From the whole of the circumstances, it might be fairly inferred that the object of Morla was, to decoy the British forces into the power of the Enemy; and though his plan had been frustrated, he thought no credit was due to Mr. Frere, who had suffered his credulity to be grossly imposed on. The situation of Sir J. Moore was one of peculiar hardship, inasmuch as he had been enjoined to consult Mr. Frere on all occasions. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, allowing a discount of 12 *per cent* on Newspapers, the price of which did not exceed 6½*d.*

April 28.

The Manchester Water-Works Bill was read the third time, after a division, when there appeared a majority of 49 in its favour.

A motion of Lord *H. Petty* respecting the Army Extraordinaries was, after considerable discussion, negatived without a division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Martin* made some observations upon the sums granted for the allowances to Emigrahts; on which a long conversation ensued, and the claims of these unfortunate persons were most feelingly defended by Mr. *Windham*.

A great number of other questions were asked, and explanations required; after which the Resolution was agreed to:—3,000,000*l.* for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Army for the current year.—22,651*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* for the office and establishment of the Commissary-General, 1809.—44,000*l.* for the Storekeeper-General's Department and his Deputies, 1809.—1,080,000*l.* for the Commissary-General's Department for the same period.—579,563*l.* for the Barrack Department, same period.—4,260*l.* for examining Accounts of this Department, from 1805 to 1809.—175,000*l.* for Foreign and Secret Services for the current year.—1,550*l.* to make good the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the Faro Islands, from the plunder of these Islands by the Letter of Marque under Baron Hompesch.—13,215*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for paying off Loyalty Annuities.—1,328*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for small charities to poor in St. Martin's in the Fields.—27*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, for his trouble relative to the Clergy Residence Act.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the sum of 2,757,352*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* being for the Surplus of last year's Ways and Means, was granted towards the Supply for the present year; and 6,000,000*l.* were directed to be raised by an issue of Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Wardle* then made a motion for the return of certain accounts from the War-office. He observed, that the Clerks in the War-office had, when the last new arrangement was made, been augmented in number from 10 to 50; yet still the business of the office, so far from being in a state of greater forwardness, was, if possible, more backward than ever.—The Hon. Gentleman, however, withdrew his motion for the present, on the *Secretary of War* engaging that he would ascertain what could be produced without impeding materially the business of the Office.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 24. Letter to Lord Gambier.

Amelia, off St. Andero, June 10.

My Lord, Acting in obedience to your Lordship's order of the 15th ult. I received information of an attack being about to be made by the Spanish Patriots on the French troops in possession of the town of St. Andero; and having established signals between his Majesty's ship under my command and the fortress of Golezand, I proceeded off this place in company with his Majesty's ship Statira, she having joined me on the 8th inst.; but a strong wind and current prevented our getting up till this day, when, on our approach, firing was observed in every direction on the shore, and several vessels trying to effect their escape out of the harbour, which were captured as per margin*, one boat only getting away; more must have escaped, but were prevented through the activity of Capt. Boys, in H. M. S. Statira. They appear fine vessels, and have several of the French Army on-board, with chief part of the hospital staff. The Corvette is the same lately so gallantly engaged by Capt. Skinner in H. M. sloop Goldfinch,

* La Mouche, 16 eight pounders; La Rejoine, 8; La Mouche No. 7. 1; La Legere and Notre Dame.

and

and since by the Black Joke Lugger, and has proved a great annoyance to our trade. I learn by a Spanish officer, who came to me from the shore, (aid-de-camp to Gen. Ballestero,) and by our own boats which I sent on shore, that the French troops have all surrendered, and that town is in possession of the Spanish patriots under the command of Gen. Ballestero.

In consequence of the number of prisoners, I have sent the Statira into port with the prizes, and shall remain myself on this coast, in hopes of being able to render further assistance to the Spanish cause. FRED. PAUL IRBY.

[Capt. Goate, of the Mosquito sloop, has transmitted two letters from Lieut. Mansel, commanding the Patriot gun vessel, giving an account of the capture by that vessel of a Dutch National gun-vessel of one gun, with swivels, and ten men, in the river Jahde; and of a Danish privateer of one gun and six swivels, and 25 men, off Langerooz; and also of the destruction by the Patriot and Alert hired vessel, of two French privateers and a sloop, in the Jahde.]

Admiralty-office, July 1. This Gazette announces the capture of the Loven Danish privateer, of two long guns and 11 men, by the Talbot, Capt. A. Jones.

Admiralty-office, July 4. Letter from Capt. M'Kinley, of the Lively.

Lively, Vigo, June 12.

Sir, I have to request you will be pleased to make known to their Lordships, that the Enemy having taken post on the North side of the bridge of St. Payo a pistol shot across, in houses, and in a wood a little below it, kept up his attack, supported with field artillery, and three 12-pounders, with great vivacity during the whole of that day (the 7th), which was sustained by the Gallician Army with great coolness and bravery.—During the night of the 7th, the Enemy erected a battery. Commodore Don Juan Carransas sent up three gunboats, one of which Capt. Wynter manned, under the charge of Lieut. Jefferson, his first Lieutenant. At day-light in the morning of the 8th, the Enemy opened his fire, both on the Gallician troops and the boats; the latter of which, from the tide being up, got near, and destroyed the Enemy's batteries. At the fall of the tide, the Enemy made two desperate attempts to cross below the bridge with his cavalry and infantry, but the great courage and spirit displayed by our friends, repulsed them with great slaughter. A body of them went higher up the river to the bridge to Sottomayor, and that active and brave Officer Don Pablo Murillo, was detached with a division to oppose them, and the Enemy, after persevering for an hour and a half/ were obliged to give way to the superior gallantry of the Spaniards, and retreated to San Payo, where another attack, during a thick fog, was again made by the Enemy, who, as in the former ones, was driven back, and Marshal Ney, who commanded the French troops, consisting of 8000 men, 2,500 cavalry, with field artillery and two 12-pounders, experienced a defeat from a new-raised Army, consisting of 6000 armed men, and 3000 without arms, and some small field artillery, with two 18-pounders, and in the night retreated, leaving some of his wounded. The Enemy burnt many of their dead, and in one pit has been discovered 30 buried; his loss must have been great. The loss on the side of the Spaniards has been trifling, only 110 killed and wounded. Capt. Wynter, who was some time at the camp, and who had a narrow escape, a grape shot having grazed his hat, described to me that such was the animation of the Spanish troops, that it was with difficulty they were restrained by their Officers from pushing across. Thus, Sir, the spirit and good conduct of this division of the Spanish Gallician Army, who, though without almost every part of clothing, and exposed to heavy rains without shelter, had shewn to their own nation, and to all Europe, that they are inspired with ardour for the delivery of their country from a cruel usurper, which alone a brave and loyal people can feel; and the merit of their Commanders bears so conspicuous a part, as their Lordships must appreciate much better than I could take the liberty of expressing of Officers superior in rank to myself. And it is but just to say, that the Officers employed in the gun-boats executed well the instructions they received from Don Juan Carransas, whose unwearied attention to give every aid to the Army with the most active promptitude, excited admiration.—Lieut. Toledo, commanding the Tigre Spanish schooner of war, who was up the river to give succour, was most active; and Lieut. Alves, commanding the Portuguese schooner Curiosa, was alert and zealous to support the cause; and you will also be pleased to express to their Lordships the happiness I feel in being enabled to inform them that Capt. Wynter and the British Officers and men felt all that ardour to assist real friends which is inherent in their character.

GEO. M'KINLEY.

Admiralty-office, July 8. This Gazette contains the particulars relative to the evacuation of Corunna and Ferrol by the French, communicated in a series of letters from Capt. Hotham, of the Defence of 74 guns. The last divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st, and Corunna on the 22d of June, after having in both

both places spiked the guns, and destroyed the defences on the land side, together with the magazines and stores of every kind, and completely disarmed the places and their inhabitants.—On the 26th, Capt. Hotham sent Captain Parker, of the Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, and the strongest possible marks of attachment to the English. The castle of San Felipe was still, however, under the command of a person appointed by Marshal Ney, with a small detachment raised in Ferrol during the time it was in possession of the French; but they instantly submitted upon the approach of the English marines.—On the 28th, Capt. Hotham entered the port of Corunna, where the Governor appointed by the Marquis de la Romana, gave him assurances that the place was from that hour under the control and authority of the lawful King of Spain; and the Captain placed himself, and every assistance that the ships under his orders might be able to afford, at the Governor's disposal.—On the 29th, Gen. the Conde de Norona arrived at Corunna, and was next day followed by Gen. Carrera, with about 11,000 men, forming the Conde's division of Marquis Romana's Army. The French Army under Marshal Ney moved from Betanzos on the 22d, taking the road to Lugo and Astorga; it was reported that it had previously destroyed its baggage and heavy artillery.—On the 27th, Marquis Romana was stated to be at Orense, with General Mahi, and 80,000 men. Marshal Soult's position, on the 16th, was said to have been at Monforte and Quiraga.

Supplement to London Gazette, *July* 11.

This contains the Austrian Official Account of the battle fought near Aspern, on the Marchfield, on the 21st and 22d of May, between the Austrian and French Armies. It is of extreme length, but possesses considerable interest, besides affording much information beyond what had already been made public. The following is a summary:—The Austrian force was divided into five columns: the first consisted of 19 battalions and 22 squadrons; the second, of 20 batts. 16 squads.; the 3d, 22 batts. 8 squads.; 4th, 13 batts. 8 squads.; and the 5th, 13 batts. 16 squadrons. The corps of cavalry consisted of 78 squadrons; and the corps of grenadiers of 16 batts. Total 103 battalions, and 148 squadrons, amounting to 75,000 effective men. Of artillery, there were 18 batteries of brigade, 13 of position, and 11 of horse artillery; in the aggregate 288 pieces of different calibres. The Enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages of the ground to cover his passage. The extensive villages of Essling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and encircled all round by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which, a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the columns passing from the Isle of Lobau. Essling had a granary furnished with loop-holes, and whose three stories afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspern was provided with a strong church-yard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the Enemy had it constantly in his power to dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforcements. The Isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms and as a *tête de pont*, a bridge-head for the bridge, in the rear across the main arm of the river.—The Enemy, with the divisions of Generals Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lasalle, and Ferrand, under the Marshals Massena and Lasnes, as well as Marshal Bessieres, together with the Guards of the Wirtemburg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden Auxiliaries, had already left this position, and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced guards met him.—If it be at all permitted in war to indulge favourable presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do at that great moment, when, on the 21st May, exactly at twelve o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack.—A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops; joyful war songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts of 'Long live our Emperor! long live the Archduke Charles!' whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the second column. Every breast panted with anxious desire and high confidence after the decisive moment; and the finest weather favoured the awful scene. The advanced guard of the first column formed near the destroyed bridge of Tabor, and leaving the village of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadlau to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern. It was followed by the column, which marched from the right by half divisions. The Enemy drawn up in large divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields, which afforded excellent breast-works. His right was covered by a battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.—The Austrians drove the Enemy out of the upper part of the village;

village; but they were afterwards, in consequence of their opponents being reinforced, compelled to relinquish what they had gained.—Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any rate, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence; the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn; carts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the Enemy; every individual wall was an impediment to the assailants, and a rampart to the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets and the cellars were to be conquered before either of the parties could style itself master of the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration; for no sooner had we taken a street or a house, than the Enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. This murderous conflict lasted for several hours; the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna Volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the second column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome the same resistance, by reason of the Enemy constantly leading fresh reinforcements into fire. At length Gen. Vacquant, of the 2d column, succeeded in becoming master of the upper part of the village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the night. By the shells of both parties many houses had been set on fire, and illuminated the whole country around. At the extremity of the right wing on the bushy meadow the combats were not less severe. The left flank of the Enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube; impenetrable underwood, intersected only by footpaths, covered his front; and a broad ditch and palisadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart. The Enemy having, in consequence of the attacks of the first and second columns, taken up a position between Esslingen and Aspern, Lieut. Gen. Hohenzollern ordered up his batteries, and a brisk cannonade commenced on both sides. The first line of the third column, formed in close columns of battalions, now advanced with the greatest resolution upon the Enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such numbers and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zetwitz, Froon, a Battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's Legion, under the conduct of Lieut.-gen. Brady, and Gens. Buresch, Maicy, and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks. The Enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and, in the confidence of victory, summoned these corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well-directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the Enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of dead. This corps, as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle. The fourth and fifth columns were composed of the corps of Lieut.-gen. Prince Rosenberg on either bank of the Rossbach, and directed their march from their position to the right and left of Dentsch Wagram. The fifth made a circuit round the town of Enzersdorff to drive the Enemy out of it. A number of attacks were now made upon the Enemy's lines, and he was driven into the village of Esslingen, which was set on fire; but, as he met each new attack with fresh reinforcements, because the safety of his retreat depended on the possession of this village, the Austrians were obliged to abandon it at the approach of night, and to await under arms, the arrival of morning. The cavalry under Prince Lichtenstein also distinguished itself. The account then proceeds:—"For the first time, Napoleon has sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful Generals, who, after a long series of destructive achievements, experience the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility is dissolved. No longer the spoiled child of fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian Army, the 21st of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that must inspire it with a consciousness of its strength, and a confidence of its energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired. Napoleon's glory was now obviously at stake: new efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence. In the evening, he was joined by Oudinot's corps, and all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube. The Archduke at night destroyed, by means of fire-vessels, the bridge on the Lobau. Scarcely had the

the morning dawned on the 22d, when the Enemy renewed his attack, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled Gen. Bacquant to abandon Aspern, when the Regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the Enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way. The Regiment of Benjorsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the Church-yard, the walls of which Field-Marshal Lieut. Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the Church, together with the Parsonage, to be set on fire. Thus was this Regiment, supported by some battalions, commanded by Gen. Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the entrance of the village, after overcoming the resistance, bordering on despair, of the flower of the French Army.—The corps under Prince Hohenzollern had to support a tremendous fire from cannon and howitzers, with which the Enemy covered his front; but vain was every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and, according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there was no alternative but victory or death.—Soon afterwards the whole of the Enemy's line put itself in motion, and the battle became general. During the contest, the Archduke himself seized the colours of Zach; and the battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new enthusiasm his heroic example. Count Colloredo, the Adjutant-General, was wounded with a ball in the head, as were most of the Archduke's attendants. All the Generals, fired with emulation, fought at the head of their troops; and the attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the Enemy. He was beaten at all points; and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.—About noon, another assault was ordered upon Esslingen, which was undertaken by four grenadier battalions—five times did these gallant men rush up to the very walls of the houses, which were burning internally, and placed in a state of defence; and as often were their efforts fruitless, for their antagonists fought with desperation and despair. In the night between the 22d and 23d, the Enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning his rear-guard also had evacuated Esslingen, and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube.—Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation.—The account then concludes: "Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of the world, and in the history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French Revolution. It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the Monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion.—The Enemy's cavalry has seen its acquired but hitherto untried glory dissipated by the masses of our battalions, whose cool intrepidity it was unable to endure.—Three pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3000 cuirasses, fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great; this, and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, proves the determination of the combatants either to conquer or die."—The Austrian Army laments the death of 87 superior officers, and 4199 subalterns and privates.—Lieut. Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, Generals Winzingerode, Grill, Neustadter, Siegenthel, Colloredo, May, Hohenfeld, and Buresch, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wounded. Of these Field-Marshal Weber, eight officers, and 829 men, were taken prisoners by the Enemy. "The loss of the Enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data. Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boulet, Legrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange wounded; Durosnel and Foulers taken. Upwards of 70,00 men, and an immense number of horses, were buried on the field of battle; 5000 and some hundred wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs there are at present 29,773 wounded; many were carried to St. Polten, Enns, and as far as Linz; 2300 were taken. Several hundred of corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its shores; many met their death in the island of Lobau, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers

sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential air is wafted from the theatre of death."—[A list of those officers, &c. who particularly distinguished themselves, follows.]

Admiralty-office, July 15. Letter from Capt. Samuel Warren to Capt. Barrett, of the Minotaur, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.

Bellerophon, off Dagerot, June 20.

Sir, Pursuant to your signal to me of yesterday, I proceeded in his Majesty's ship under my command off Hargo; when at sunset I discovered a lugger (apparently armed) and two other vessels at anchor within the Islands; deeming it of importance to get hold of them, I anchored and detached the boats under the orders of Lieut. Pilch; and have to acquaint you, that they had gained complete possession of the vessels, which being found were of no consequence, and under cover of four strong batteries (not before observed), supported by several gun-boats, were abandoned. It was then judged necessary, to prevent loss in returning, to dash at the nearest battery, mounting four 24-pounders (and by a muster-roll found, garrisoned with 103 men), which, after, an obstinate resistance, was carried in the most gallant manner, the Russians retreating to boats on the other side the Island. The guns were spiked, and magazine destroyed.—Lieut. Pilch reports to me the very able assistance he received from Lieuts. Sheridan and Bentham, Lieut. Carrington, Royal Marines, and Mr. Mart, Carpenter (Volunteers); and that more cool bravery could not have been displayed than by the officers and men employed on this service; and, considering the resistance met with, and heavy fire of grape-shot from batteries and gun-boats in the retreat, the loss is comparatively small, being five wounded, whose names are in the margin*. —It is the opinion of the officers the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded was considerable. SAM. WARREN, Capt.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 12th July, 1809; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, in Council, that a General Embargo be forthwith laid (to continue until further orders) upon all ships and vessels in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and except such ships and vessels as shall be laden by the especial order, and under the directions, of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with any kind of provisions or stores for the use of his Majesty's fleets or Armies; and also except such ships and vessels as are employed by the Officers of the Navy, Ordnance, Victualling, and Customs: and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. W. FAWKENER.

* Griffith Griffiths, Quarter-master, badly wounded; Peter Jest, Royal Marines, ditto; Simon M'Leute, Seaman, slightly wounded; John Putterfield, Royal Marines, ditto; Thomas M'Carthy, Royal Marines, ditto.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

In our last ABSTRACT, we brought up the account of the War on the Danube to the ever-memorable Battles of Aspern and Essling; of which we gave, from the TENTH BULLETIN, the *French* account; to which we annexed a brief *Austrian* report by way of Bulletin; but have now the satisfaction of referring to a more detailed and correct statement given in the London Gazette, p. 663.

The ELEVENTH BULLETIN is dated Ebersdorff, May 24, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol. The Duke of Dantzic entered Inspruck on the 19th. Gen. Macdonald obliged the Enemy, on the 22d, to capitulate in Laybach, where a Lieutenant-general and 3000 men were made prisoners; and on the 25th Prince Eugene Beauharnois completely defeated the Austrians, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded, and the same evening entered Leoben.

The TWELFTH BULLETIN, dated May 26, says, "On the 23d and 24th the army was employed to restore the bridges, which were ready the 25th, early in the morning, and the wounded, caissons, &c. were removed to the right banks of the Danube. The Danube being likely to rise until the 15th of June, it is intended to mark the heights of the River by poles driven into the ground, to which the large iron chain is to be fastened which the Turks had destined for the same purpose; but the Austrians took it from them, and it was found in the arsenal of Vienna. This measure, and the works which are constructing on the left banks of the Danube, will enable us to manœuvre on both sides of that river."

The THIRTEENTH BULLETIN, dated Ebersdorff,

Ebersdorff, May 28, states, that during the 26th and 27th the bridges over the Danube were carried away; but that one of them was re-established on the 28th, and the other was expected to be completed on the 29th. The Emperor spent the 27th on the left bank, surveying the fortifications which are raising on the island of Inder-Lobau, and inspecting some regiments of the Duke de Rivoli's corps, stationed at this kind of *tête-du-pont*. It then goes on to state the arrival of the Army of Italy at Bruck, details its operations, and boasts that the Tyrol and the Voralberg are completely subjected; that Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, the territory of Saltzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are pacified and disarmed; that Trieste has been occupied, and the Russian squadron delivered, and that the junction of the army of Dalmatia will soon take place. It concludes with stating, that the robber Schill has been driven into an island of the Elbe, after having prostituted the name of the King of Prussia*,—that the Duke of Valmy has already united two divisions of the Corps of Observation at Hanau; and that the pacification of Suabia sets free the Corps of Observation of Gen. Beaumont, which is collected at Augsburgh, and where are more than 3000 Dragoons. It adds, "The rage of the Princes of the House of Lorraine against Vienna may be painted with one stroke: the capital was fed by 40 mills, raised on the left bank of the river—they have removed and destroyed them."

The FOURTEENTH BULLETIN, dated Ebersdorff, June 1, states, that the bridges upon the Danube are completely re-established: to these have been added a flying bridge; and all the necessary materials are prepared for another bridge of floats, which will be finished in a short time. The General of Brigade of Engineers, Lazowski, is employed on the left bank upon a *tete-du-pont* of 1600 toises in extent, and which will be surrounded by a trench full of running water. The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by the Capitaine de Vaisseau Baste, is arrived.—After the defeat of the corps of Gen. Jellachich, M. Matthew, Captain Adjutant of the staff of the army of Italy, was sent with an orderly dragoon upon the road to Saltzburgh; who having successively met with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 militia, both of whom were cut off, and had lost their way; they, on being summoned to surrender, laid down their arms!—The General of Division Lauriston is arrived at Oldenburgh, the first country-town of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard; at which place the people's minds are divided, the greater part them not seeming favourable to Austria.

"Vienna is tranquil; bread and wine are in abundance; but meat, which the capital used to draw from the bottom of Hungary, begins to be scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and motives of humanity, the Enemy do all in their power to starve their fellow-citizens, and this city, although it contains their wives and children. How different is this from the conduct of our Henry IV. who supplied a city then hostile to and besieged by him with provisions!"

The FIFTEENTH BULLETIN is dated Paris, June 8, and is wholly unimportant.

The SIXTEENTH is dated Ebersdorff, June 4; by which we learn that the Great Emperor, at the head of 150,000 men, had done nothing, had attempted nothing, up to that period. A trifling affair at Presburg is all that is mentioned to have taken place. The Danube does not flow to please Buonaparte. The Bulletin says, "The Danube *falls*; but, from the continuance of the warm weather, we *fear* that it will *rise again*."

Passing over the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH as equally uninteresting, we come to the NINETEENTH, which contains a detail of the Battle of Raab; and the French lay claim to a complete victory over the Archduke John. The TWENTIETH follows up the result of the victory by stating, that "When the news of the victory of Raab arrived at Buda, the Empress immediately left it. The Enemy's army was pursued during the 15th and 16th: it passed the Danube over the bridge of Comorn. The town of Raab has been invested—we hope to be masters of it in a few days. We have taken the entrenched camp of Raab, which will contain 100,000 men. The Enemy inundate the country with false reports: this is part of the system adopted for stirring up the lower classes. M. de Metternich left Vienna on the 18th. He will be exchanged for M. Dodun and the Officers of the French Legation. Prince Gallitzin entered Gallicia on the 3d in three columns."

The TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN, dated Vienna, June 28, without giving any fresh details of battles, states, that, since the commencement of the campaign, the Austrians, out of 400,000 men, have lost 200,000!

The TWENTY-SECOND, dated June 24, announces, very pompously, the capture of

* Schill is believed to have since fallen, in action with the French, in Stralsund.

of Raab, which is magnified into an acquisition of vast magnitude; when, in fact, not more than 1500 or 1800 men were in the place when taken, and these capitulated upon honourable terms.

The TWENTY-THIRD, dated Vienna, June 28, says, "Gen. Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts who were going to Augsburgh, where their regiments were, and who were marching in the confidence of peace; obliged to surrender and made prisoners, they were massacred. Among them were 80 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar. Eighteen hundred Bavarians, made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to these horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyroleans, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope to be pardoned, must be more firmly engaged in their rebellion. When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 Generals, 1000 Officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French so cowardly butchered; but prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought. They are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation that has disarmed them. His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorised; for, notwithstanding the furious Proclamations and violent language of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes. His Majesty in consequence published the following Order of the Day:

"*Imperial Head Quarters, Ens, May* 5.—By orders of the Emperor, the person named Chastellar, stiling himself a General in the service of Austria, the mover of the insurrection in the Tyrol, charged with being the author of the massacres committed on the Bavarian and French prisoners by the insurgents, shall, upon being made prisoner, be carried immediately before a military commission, and, if adjudged guilty, be shot within 24 hours.

"THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL."

[The remaining part of the Bulletin, though containing none of the great events of war, relates to a subject of considerable interest. It will be recollected that Buonaparte some time ago threatened the death of the Marquis de Chastellar, in case he should fall into his hands in the Tyrol. Hereupon the Emperor Francis replied, that this Officer acted under his Sovereign's commission, and that therefore the persons of General Durosnel and Foulers, whom the Austrians had taken in the battle of Aspern, should be answerable for his safety, in case he should be made a prisoner. Upon this Buonaparte instantly seized MM. Metternich, Colloredo, Haddick, and Pergen, avowed his original intention of murdering Chastellar whenever he should get him, and renders the lives of the above-mentioned persons responsible for those of Durosnel and Foulers.—The Empress of Austria is said to be terrified at the thick cloud which covers futurity. "She speaks of peace, she asks for peace, she conjured the Deputies who went on the subject of Chastellar, to speak to the Emperor in favour of peace."]

The TWENTY-FOURTH and TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETINS compel us to announce the most disastrous intelligence. A decisive battle on the Danube, fought on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, terminated wholly, we regret to say, in favour of the French.

In the TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN, Buonaparte boasts, that his bridges and works on the Danube were all completed, and that, consequently, no obstacle then remained to his recrossing the river, and resuming offensive operations.

Accordingly we find by the TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN, that Buonaparte having collected the whole of his force in the Isle of Lobau, transferred his head-quarters to it on the 1st instant. On the 2d he drew the attention of the Austrians to a small island opposite the village of Essling; and on the 4th he threw four bridges from the Eastern end of the island of Lobau, which enabled his army to turn the redoubts, and outflank the left of the Austrian army at Enzersdorff. Massena commanded the left, Davoust the right, and Oudinot the centre. The corps of Bernadotte, of the Viceroy of Italy, of the Duke of Ragusa, &c. formed the second line and the reserve. On the morning of the 5th the battle commenced on the great plain of Enzersdorff, and lasted the whole day. The Austrians lost ground; and this brought the French at the close of the night with their centre under Buonaparte, opposite Wagram. The French attempted to take this post in the night, with a view to a renewal of the battle next day; but the attempt failed. On the morning of the 6th the battle was renewed. It was continued till the evening, when the Austrians retreated in the direction of Znaim,

in

in Bohemia. On the morning of the 7th the French army was in motion, in pursuit of the Austrians. The corps of Massena and Marmont led the van, and Buonaparte transferred his head-quarters to Wolkersdorff, where they remained on the 9th, the date of the 28th Bulletin.

Having given the accounts of these battles at great length, the Bulletin says, "Such is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever-memorable, in which from 3 to 400,000 men, and from 18 to 1500 pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months. Ten pair of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between 3 and 400 Officers, and a considerable number of Generals, Colonels, and Majors, are the trophies of this victory."

[The Bulletin then concludes with stating, that the result of this battle will be to reduce the Austrian army to 60,000 men. The loss of the French is estimated at 1500 killed, and 3 or 4000 wounded. Generals Wrede, Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc, Frere, and Defrance, were wounded; and Gen. Lasalle killed. The inhabitants of Vienna beheld the battle from the turrets, the steeples, the roofs of houses, and other elevated situations. The Emperor of Austria left Wolkersdorff on the 6th, and had a view of the field of battle from a tower. The French head-quarters were transferred to Wolkersdorff on the 7th.]

[The TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN states, that 12,000 of the enemy's wounded have been picked up, and 6000 more found in the hospitals. The Duke de Rivoli had arrived at Kollabrunn; the Duke of Ragusa, on the 10th, at Znaim; and the Duke of Auerstadt, at Nicolsburg. The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, &c. left Znaim on the morning of the 8th. The Austrian army is said to be leaving Moravia and Hungary, and retiring into Bohemia. Twelve villages in the plain of Vienna were burnt during the battle.—Gen Laroche entered Nuremberg on the 28th June, and proceeded towards Bayreuth.]

The TWENTY-SEVENTH and TWENTY-EIGHTH Bulletins, which we here subjoin, render it impossible for us any longer to indulge the hopes which we had hitherto entertained of the final success of the Austrians. A SUSPENSION OF ARMS (doubtless the harbinger of a definitive arrangement) was signed in the French camp at Znaim, on the 12th of the present month; and in this preliminary agreement it will be observed, that all the concessions are made by the Austrians. They evacuate citadels and countries; and, above all, they are to abandon (by the 4th article) the loyal and brave inhabitants of the Tyrol and Vorallberg, to the vindictive rage of their Corsican Oppressor!

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Znaim, July 12. On the 10th, the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear-guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn. Same day, at noon, the Duke of Ragusa arrived on the heights of Znaim—saw the baggage and artillery of the enemy defiling towards Bohemia. Gen. Bellegarde wrote to him, that Prince John of Lichtenstein was going to the Emperor upon a mission from his Master to treat of Peace, and he asked in consequence for a suspension of arms. The Duke replied, that it was not in his power to accede to that demand, but he would give an account to the Emperor: in the mean time he attacked the enemy, carried his fine position, and made some prisoners, with two standards. On the same day, in the morning, the Duke of Auerstadt passed the Taya, opposite Nicholsburg; and Gen. Grouchy had beat the rear-guard of the Prince of Rosenberg, and taken 450 prisoners of Prince Charles's regiment. On the 11th, at noon, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the Enemy, in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. Gen. Bruyeres, an officer of great promise, was wounded. Gen. Guiton made a fine charge with the 10th Cuirassiers. The Emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out-posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at the Prince of Neufchatel's. Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor, at two in the morning, in his tent.

Article I. There shall be a suspension of arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.—II. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier that separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line traced from the frontier of Moravia, on Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its confluence with the Taya; from thence to St. Johanna and the road to Presbourg; Presbourg and a league round the

the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.—III. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be evacuated immediately after the signing of the present Armistice.—IV. The detachment of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol, and the Voralberg, shall evacuate these two countries. Fort Sachsenbourgh shall be given up to the French troops.—V. The magazines of provisions and clothes, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.—VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.—VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and 15 days' notice shall be given before hostilities re-commence.—VIII. There shall be named Commissioners r spectively, for the execution of the present dispositions.—IX. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Countries pointed out in the present Armistice, and shall retire by daily marches. The fort of Brunn shall be surrendered on the 14th to the French army, and that of Gratz on the 16th.

ALEXANDER, Prince of Neufchatel.
WIMPFEN, Major-general.
July 12, 1809.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, July 14. The Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats, established before Vienna since the battle of Wagram, have been broken down by the effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the Island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans. The Emperor set off yesterday at nine A. M. from Znaim, and arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn at three P. M.—The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 12 or 13,000. The Austrians had 19 Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French officers, whether of Old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.—Several couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch, in the leading determination of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved: such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poison on the Continent.

So unaccountable does this humiliation on the part of Austria appear, that there are persons who entertain hopes that the above two Bulletins may turn out to be fabrications of the Enemy, in the hope of misleading this Country, and retarding the progress of the vast force which our Government is about to pour upon the shores of the Continent. Our wishes are with these doubters, but our fears preponderate on this occasion.

SPAIN.

Ferrol and Corunna have been evacuated by the French under Ney, and several British ships of war have entered those ports.

Government is said to have received accounts from Spain, fully confirming the junction of the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley and that of Gen. Cuesta.

ITALY.

Rome, June 10. This morning, about ten o'clock, under a salute of the artillery, in the Castle of St. Angelo, the Decree of his Majesty the Emperor and King, by which the States of the Pope are to be united with France, was announced in the principal squares of this city. The Decree is dated from the Imperial head-quarters, the 17th May, 1809; and assigns as the motive of annexation, that the lands being originally granted to the Bishops of Rome, as leaseholds, by the Emperor Charlemagne, for the purpose of strengthening the loyalty of his subjects, and with a view that Rome should form a part of his Empire; had, ever since that period, been the source of incessant disputes between the Spiritual and Temporal Powers, the latter of which had advanced the most unfounded pretensions, and rendered such a measure indispensably necessary to the interests and tranquillity of the French Empire.

Article I. The States of the Pope are united with the French Empire.—II. The city of Rome, the first See of Christendom, so famous for the remembrances which it affords, and the monuments it contains, is declared an Imperial and free city. Its Government and internal policy shall be regulated in a separate decree.—III. The monuments of Roman grandeur shall be preserved and maintained at the expence of our Imperial treasury.—IV. The public debt is declared to be the debt of the Empire.—V. The net revenue of the Papal See shall be reduced to two millions of francs, free of all burdens and taxes.—VI. The possessions and palaces of his Holiness shall be subject to no burdens or taxes, and shall enjoy besides various exemptions.—VII. An Extraordinary Consultum of the 1st of July next shall, in our

our name, take possession of the Papal States, and shall make such arrangements that the Constitutional Government may commence its operations there on the 1st of January, 1810. NAPOLEON.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, *vid* Hamburgh, mention, that the Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzoff, and a numerous suite, were preparing to leave that city for the army in Gallicia; and that events of great importance to the world might be expected soon to take place. It is also said, that there are no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his present system of politics. The idea of possessing European Turkey, and placing his brother Constantine upon the throne of Constantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a disposition favourable to Napoleon.

AFRICA.

Three British Officers from the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, having gone out on a party of pleasure to the Table Mountain, were overtaken by the night. Before they could regain the plain, they lost their track, wandered and separated. One of them, with much difficulty, at length found his way into the town; but no intelligence having been received of his companions, a party went out in search of them. They were both found at the foot of a prodigious precipice, crushed and mangled in the most dreadful manner. One of them, an aide-de-camp to Lord Caledon, had already expired; and the other was just at the point of death. Both of these unfortunate sufferers were men in the prime of life, and most promising officers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 24. About 11 this morning, a dreadful explosion took places at *Portsmouth*, attended with the most melancholy consequences. The second battalion of the 8th regiment having been re-landed a few days since, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying a pipe which she had been smoking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gunpowder, and an instant explosion took place: the effect was most dreadful. About 30 men, women, and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, are strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings in Point-street; another against the wall of the Union Tavern, as high as the garret-window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad-street Point. Numbers of legs, arms, &c. have been seen, taken from the tops of the houses; and the whole presented a scene shocking beyond description. All the houses below Broad-street Point had their sashes blown out, and the Star and Garter and Union, together with every house from the Beach upwards, have had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of gunpowder which exploded stood in a tier with 16 others, which, for several hours, were every moment expected to explode, as the smoking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester Militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprize, which will doubtless be duly rewarded, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown-hill, expecting the whole town would be destroyed by the apprehended explosion; but they have since returned, imploring blessings upon the heads of the brave fellows who saved the town from general destruction. Lindergreen's Store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed. Many windows were broke at *Gosport*; and two ovens were blown down.

June 25. An Inquest was held at *East Retford*, on the body of Mr. John Bragge. The sister of Dennis Frith, an attorney at East Retford, felt a passion for Mr. Bragge, a respectable gentleman about 70, and addressed several letters to him in the true loving style, which he never thought proper to answer. Dennis Frith, enraged that his sister's affections should meet with no better return, and anxious to do away the disgrace, as he termed it, went to Mr. B.'s house on the 24th of May, and reproached him with the impropriety of his conduct. From words they fell to blows, when Frith repeatedly struck the old man over the head, breast, and legs, with a thick cane which he held in his hand. In consequence Mr. B. was confined to his bed, and languished till the 23d ult. when he expired. Verdict, "Died of mortal bruises given him by Dennis Frith." Frith has absconded.

June 27. This morning, a gentleman, lady, and child, in a one-horse chaise coming from Reading through Windsor Forest, stopped at a public house at *Bracknall* to give the horse some water; the gentleman got out of the chaise, and took the child out; the lady would not get out. The ostler very carelessly took off the horse's bridle before he fetched the water, and left no person at the horse's head; the horse took fright, ran away with the chaise for a considerable distance,

distance, and overturned it, and the lady was thrown out, and killed on the spot.

June 27. The body of a young man about 18, dressed in sailor's clothes, was picked up near the watch-boat in *Whitstable Bay*; and, on the following day, the body of a black man, in a putrid state, was found on the shore at *Hearne Bay*.

June 30. Ten men and four boys, colliers, were drowned in two pits belonging to Messrs. Lee and Co. situate at *East Ardley*, near Wakefield, by the bursting of the tunnel of some old pits lying near. Three lads at the mouth of the pits, on hearing the rushing of the water, climbed up the rope, and alarming by their cries the men at the top, were fortunately saved.

July 2. During a severe tempest of thunder and lightning on Sunday noon, two barns, with a neat house and granary, at *Wortham* in Suffolk, were burnt down.

A petrified land tortoise, in the highest state of preservation, was lately discovered by some labourers, who were digging in *Swanage* rocks, on the island of Purbeck, at the depth of 70 feet. A clergyman offered five guineas for it, which was refused; but, after exhibiting it about, the labourers sold it to a gentleman of Upway for eight guineas; since which 300*l.* has been offered for it. The mate was subsequently dug up; but it was broken to pieces, and spoiled.

July 12. The Rev. Mr. Wright, curate of *Long Sutton* in Lincolnshire, returning from Luton, where he had been burying a corpse, was violently attacked by a bull which was grazing in a pasture through which the foot-road to the church passes, and was so dreadfully gored by the furious animal, that his life is despaired of.

Newmarket, *July* 12. Capt. Barclay completed his pedestrian engagement of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, at 3 this afternoon, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. He immediately after went into a warm bath, and the bells of Newmarket rang a peal. The Captain has netted about 3000*l.*; and the aggregate of the betting is computed at 15,000*l.*

July 12. At *Ospringe* one of the night coaches from London overturned, when a young man in jumping from the top, fell beneath the body of the carriage, and was killed on the spot. A pilot received a compound fracture of his leg near the ankle; and a lad was severely bruised.

July 15. This night, the elegant mansion of H. F. Sydney, esq. at *Thorpe Wood*, Berks, was burnt down; and two men who slept over the bake-house, where the fire broke out, were shockingly burnt, but made their escape. The loss is estimated at 10,000*l.*

Windsor, *July* 18. A young man, on a visit to one of Mr. Bayley the linen-draper's shopmen, having gone with his friend and another shopman to bathe in the Thames, it is supposed they were seized with the cramp: the young man and one of the shopmen were drowned; the other was with difficulty got out.

A gentleman has lately planted a very extensive orchard at *Bradwell*, in Essex, containing above 4000 fruit-trees of various kinds, which are placed with so much judgment, as to permit the land between the rows of trees to be yet cultivated for a series of years, and to yield nearly as great crops as if the fruit-trees had not been planted.

Domestic Occurrences.

Friday, *June* 9.

The benefactions of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Myddleton, and Mrs. Ann Cam, to Poor Clergymen with good characters and large families, were distributed by the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy. Many petitions were read, and the distressed circumstances of the several applicants were considered, and 110 Poor Clergymen were elected to receive the distribution of the present year, *viz.* to 97 of them 15*l.* each, and to 13, 10*l.* each. We know no institution more suited to a display of humane generosity than this; whose object is to ameliorate the condition of genuine worth, shackled by the chains of poverty.

Tuesday, *June* 27.

A young lady of genteel appearance, of the name of Heale, a milliner, was found drowned in the Paddington Canal by a bargeman. She left her house in the Edgeware Road at seven in the morning, and was supposed to be deranged.—Another young lady, aged 17, the daughter of a tradesman in St. Martin's-lane, drowned herself on the 26th off Arundel-stairs: a disappointment of a tender nature is said to have induced this rash act.

Thursday, *June* 29.

An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by the Earl of Leicester against the Proprietors of the Morning Herald, for a libel, in which the damages were laid at 20,000*l.* Mr. Serjeant Best, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated, that the libel complained of imputed to his client crimes similar to those of Lord Audley, and that a separation from his Lady had been the result. A second libel was inserted in a subsequent paper, stating that his Lordship had left the kingdom, in consequence of charges having been exhibited against him. Evidence was heard on the part of the defendants,

defendants, to prove that reports injurious to his Lordship's moral character had been some time in circulation; and that they did not originate with them. Mr. Serjeant Best protested against this defence, as taking him unawares, and further involving the character of his client. The Jury, after retiring one hour, gave the noble plaintiff 1000*l.* damages, and 40*s.* costs.

Court of King's Bench, July 3.

Wright *v.* Wardle, Esq.—The plaintiff, Mr. Francis Wright, an upholsterer, brought his action to recover 1914*l.* for furniture in fitting up the house of Mrs. Mary-Anne Clarke, in Westbourne-place, Chelsea, which the defendant became liable to pay in consequence of his personal promise. From Mrs. Clarke's testimony it appeared, that prior to the investigation relative to the Duke of York, Colonel Wardle and the lady had made a kind of treaty: the Colonel was to furnish the lady's house in Westbourne-place; the lady was to assist the Colonel in the investigation. The lady, however, had previously been a short tour with the Colonel and two other female friends: they had been down to the coast, to see the Martello Towers. The house was furnished with great elegance, and of course at much expence: part of the upholsterer's bill was paid; but the Colonel declined paying the remainder. Mrs. Clarke was previously indebted 300*l.* to Mr. Wright; and in the course of her testimony she said, "Mr. Wardle knew of Mr. Wright's debt, because he advised Mr. Wright to bring an action against *the person* who, he thought, ought to pay. He promised to Mr. Wright, if he would bring such an action, that he would pay all the costs." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, deducting 200*l.* for articles hired, 500*l.* money paid, and all the items for plastering, painting, insurance, &c.

Mr. Wardle has in consequence published a letter addressed to the people of the United Kingdom. He states, that his counsel, being satisfied that the jury would not give a verdict for the plaintiff, did not comply with his request to call Major Dodd, Mr. Glennie, and other witnesses, whose testimony would have contradicted that of Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Wright. He is pledged by this letter, as soon as the forms of Law will permit, to exculpate himself; and in the mean time requests the publick to suspend their opinion on his conduct.

Mrs. Clarke has published a Reply to Col. Wardle's Letter to the People of England; in which she threatens him, by the production of documents, with an exposition similar to that which covered a gallant General in the late investigation with so much disgrace.—Mr. Wright has also appealed to the publick.

Saturday, July 8.

A fire broke out about 11, this night, at the house of Miss Starke, milliner, of Conduit-street, Bond-street. It was first discovered by a watchman through the glass at the top of the door; and when the engines arrived, it was nearly an hour before they could play, in consequence of the want of water. Three houses were completely demolished at two o'clock, and a fourth, which joined the house to the Westward, was at that time also on fire at the top; this house belonged to Mr. North, the brother of Lord Guildford, and contained a most valuable library, which was removed by the volunteers. Mr. Windham, M. P. assisted with anxious solicitude in removing the library, Mr. North having been abroad some time. In the whole four houses were destroyed, and the flames were not subdued until six in the morning. Two men belonging to the Imperial Fire Office were for a time buried in the burning ruins, and much hurt; one of them, Simon King, died in the hospital on the 14th.

Thursday, July 13.

As three men in the employ of Mr. Hopkins, soap-boiler, in Barbican, were cleaning out a cess-pool, into which the spent lees had been emptied, they were overcome by the noxious effluvia, and fell, apparently lifeless. A carman, a perfect stranger, hearing the cry, "Will no one go down to save the men?" volunteered his services. A rope was put round his body, and, being let down, he seized one of the sufferers, and they were both dragged up together; but we regret to state that this poor generous fellow is likely to fall a victim to his humanity; for he not only suffered from the effluvia, but was severely injured by the rope. They were all carried to Bartholomew's Hospital, two of them without hopes of recovery.

Monday, July 31.

Mr. Spencer Smith, with that patriotism which characterizes every branch of his family, has lately introduced that valuable plant, Smyrna Madder, into this country. Mr. Smith furnished the Society of Arts with some seed, from which Mr. Salisbury of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, has raised plants that have grown in the most promising manner. He expects to obtain seed from them; and there is every reason to hope that this useful dye-root will become naturalized in our soil.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mr. Colman's Company,

AT THE THEATRE IN THE HAY-MARKET.

June 5. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Plot and Counterplot.
6. The Stranger—Raising the Wind.
7. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To-morrow.
8. The Honey-Moon—Tom Thumb.
9. Five Miles Off—Musick Mad—A Tale of Mystery. [Review.
10. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The
12. The Africans—Ghost—Plot and Coun-
13. Wild Oats—The Son-in-Law. [terplot.
14. The Wonder!—The Critick.
15. The Battle of Hexham—The Mayor of Garrat—Of Age To-morrow.
16. The Africans—Tom Thumb—A Tale of Mystery. [Wind.
17. The Beaux Stratagem—Raising the
19. The Honey-Moon—Obi.
20. Five Miles Off—Mrs. Wiggins—Ditto.
21. Wild Oats—Obi. [Locksmiths—Obi.
22. The Village Lawyer—Love Laughs at
23. The Critick—Barnaby Brittle—Ditto.
24. The Beaux Stratagem—The Son-in-Law—Tom Thumb. [smiths.
26. The Iron Chest—Love Laughs at Lock-
27. The Stranger—Of Age To-morrow.
28. The Battle of Hexham—Barnaby Brittle—Peeping Tom.
29. The Africans—The Ghost—The Critick.
30. Five Miles Off—A Tale of Mystery—Katharine and Petruchio. [der.

July 1. The Honey-Moon—*Killing No Mur-*
3. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
4. The Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
5. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Matri-
6. Wild Oats—Ditto. [mony—Ditto.
7. Three Weeks after Marriage—The Critick—Ditto. [to.
8. The Spoil'd Child—The Africans—Dit-
10. *The Foundling of the Forest*—Of Age To-
11. Ditto—Killing No Murder. [morrow.
12, 13 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24. } Ditto—Ditto.
25. Ditto—The Critick.
26. Ditto—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
27. Seeing is Believing—The Africans—Is He a Prince? [No Murder.
28. The Foundling of the Forest—Killing
29. Ditto—Sylvest. Daggerw^d.—T. Thumb.
31. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.

Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand,

FOR ENGLISH OPERAS AND BALLETS ONLY.

June 26. *Up All Night; or, The Smuggler's Cave*—Love in a Tub.
June 27, 28, 29, 30. Ditto—Ditto.
July 1, 3, 4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Poor Vulcan.
6. Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—A Divertissement—Ditto.
8. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [*Lovers.*
10. Ditto—*The Nabob; or, The Indian*
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, } Ditto—Ditto.
17, 18, 19, 20, 21. }
22. *The Russian Impostor; or, The Siege of Smolensko*—Poor Vulcan. [bob.
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31. Ditto—The Na-

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1809.	Home.	Norfolk.	Midland.	Oxford.	Western.	Northern.
	Ld Ellenbro' L. C. Baron	L. C. Justice J. Grose	J. Heath J. Le Blanc	B. Thomson J. Bayley	J. Lawrence B. Graham	J. Chambre B. Wood
Mon. Jul. 10			Northampt.	Abingdon		
Wednes. 12				Oxford		
Friday 14			Oakham			
Saturday 15			Linc. & City.	Wor. & City		York & City
Monday 17		Buckingh.				
Tuesday 18					Winchester	
Wednes. 19				Stafford		
Thursday 20		Bedford	Nott. & town			
Saturday 22		Huntingdon	Derby	Shrewsbury	N. Sarum	
Monday 24	Hertford					
Tuesday 25		Cambridge				Durham
Wednes. 26	Chelmsford		Leic. & Bor.		Dorchester	
Thursday 27		Bury St. Ed.		Hereford		
Saturday 29			Coventry & [Warwick		Exeter and [City	Newcastle [& Town
Monday 31	Maidstone	Norw & City		Monmouth Glou. & City		
Wed. Aug. 2						Carlisle
Friday 4						
Saturday 5	Lewes				Bodmin	
Monday 7						
Wednes. 9	Croydon					Appleby
Thursday 10					Bridgewater	
Saturday 12						Lancaster
Monday 14						
Friday 18					Bristol	

In

In the church-yard of St. Lawrence, Reading: "Ci-git
Messire JACQUES LE CAUCHOIS DE PLOUY,
Officier au Regiment Royal Dragons,
au Service de S. M. T. C.
Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal
et Militaire de S. Louis;
decédé le 17 Mai 1802,
agé de 55 ans.
Requiescat in Pace.
A l'honneur, a son Roi, comme a son
Dieu fidele,
d'un parfait honnete homme il fût
le vrai modele."

P. 485. Bishop Porteus was born in Yorkshire, in 1731. His father was a respectable Tradesman; who, after giving his son a good education at the Grammar-school of Ripon, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hyde, sent him to Cambridge, where he entered at Christ College. Here he distinguished himself by an assiduous application to his studies, which were particularly directed to that sacred function for which he had an early predilection, and in which he afterwards so eminently displayed his piety and virtues. In 1755 he was elected a fellow of his own College; and was nominated one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. In 1761 he became one of Archbishop Secker's domestic chaplains. It is supposed that he recommended himself to the notice of Dr. Secker by his Answer to Annet's "History of the Man after God's own Heart;" which he refuted in a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, and intituled "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated." In 1765 Dr. Porteus obtained the living of Hunton, in Kent. In 1776 he became master of St. Cross; and in January 1767 was raised to the Episcopal Bench; a promotion, as was generally understood, bestowed at the immediate solicitation of the Queen, who had before appointed him to be her private chaplain. Bishop Porteus also held the offices of an official trustee of the British Museum, a governor of the Charter-house, dean of the Chapel Royal, visitor of Sion college, and provincial dean of Canterbury. In 1777 he addressed "A Letter to the Inhabitants of Manchester, Macclesfield, and the adjacent Parts, on Occasion of the late Earthquake in those Places." In 1784 he published "An Essay towards a Plan for the more effectual Civilization and Conversion of the Negro Slaves, on the Trust Estate in Barbados, belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." In 1800, "A Summary of the principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation." In 1802, "Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel." In 1804, "A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, on the Neglect of kneeling at Church where the Liturgy directs it." In 1806, "The beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and Facts." In 1808, "A Letter to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands."—His Lordship, a few years since, transferred the sum of 6700*l.* in the Three per Cents. Consolidated Annuities to the Archdeacons of the Diocese of London, as a permanent Fund for the Relief of the poorer Clergy of the Diocese: he also transferred a farther sum of 1200*l.* the interest thereof to be appropriated to the purchase of three gold medals, to be annually contended for by the students of Christ's College, Cambridge, in the following order: one medal of fifteen guineas for the best Latin Dissertation on any of the chief Evidences of Christianity; another of fifteen guineas for the best English Composition on some moral Precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas to the best Reader in, and most regular Attendant at, Chapel: and by his will he bequeathed to his Successor in the See of London a liberal sum towards the expence of building a Library at the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, to contain the Books which also his Lordship has bequeathed to the See.—As a preacher, Bp. Porteus was deservedly popular; his manner was simple and impressive; his style elegant and chaste; and his doctrine sound, without undue severity. As a private character, he was mild and unostentatious; gifted with the most conciliating and amiable qualities; of a cheerful disposition; and ever ready to listen to and relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures. His religious moderation, the benevolence of his nature, and his universal philanthropy, procured him the good-will and esteem of every rank, of every sect, and of every party.

P. 491, l. 8, for *paternal* r. *maternal*; and in *note*, p. 492, l. 6, r. "1748."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Ember cottage, Surrey, the wife of N. E. Garrick, esq. a son.

Lady Lucy Cassan, a son.

June 22. At Blithfield, in Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

26. In Montague-street, the lady of Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for Caernarvonshire, a son.

30. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Tavistock, a son.

At Siston rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. Pelly, a daughter.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Harrison, Royal Artillery, a son.

July 1. At the Earl of Egremont's, in Grosvenor-place, the lady of Sir Charles Mevrick Burrell, a son.

The wife of Jos. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. of Dovenby-hall, Cumberland, a daugh.

2. At

2. At Bownas, on the Windermere, the wife of G. Hutchins Bellasis, esq. a daughter.

5. The wife of Lieut.-col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke-hall, Suffolk, a daughter.

In Russel-square, the wife of William Bell, esq. a son.

In Queen-street, May-fair, the wife of D. Robertson, esq. a son.

6. At Lloyd's-place, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of George Oliver, esq. a son.

8. At the Priory, near Reading, Berks, the wife of George E. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. a daughter.

At Duff-house, in Scotland, Lady Jane Taylor, a son.

9. In Hanover-square, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a daughter.

10. At Caenby-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of Charles Tennyson, esq. a son.

12. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, a son and heir.

The Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

13. At Dalkeith-house, in Scotland, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

14. In Finsbury-square, the wife of Edward Harman, esq. a daughter.

15. The wife of Isaac Goldsmid, esq. of Spital-square, a son.

At Alveston-house, Warwickshire, the wife of R. Adams, esq. a son.

16. Mrs. Walker, of the Manor-house, Hayes, Middlesex, wife of Mr. W. lecturer on the Eidouranion, a daughter.

In Great Coram-street, Brunswick-squ. Mrs. G. R. Marriott, a son.

17. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of George Paton, esq. a son.

18. At Winchester, Lady Louisa Atherley, a daughter.

19. In St. James's-place, the wife of Thomas Bonner, esq. a son.

At Barking-hall, Suffolk, Viscountess St. Asaph, a daughter.

20. The wife of Mr. Easton, baker, Phœnix-street, Somers-town, two sons and a daughter; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

The wife of Robert Butler, esq. of Tavistock-square, a daughter.

21. In Stratford-place, the wife of Robert-William Elliston, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 17. AT St. Pancras, Mr. Tho. Wainwright, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Kevill, daughter of the late Thomas K. esq. of Trevenson, in Cornwall.

22. At Nottingham, Henry Fynes, esq. M.P. for Aldborough, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

26. Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk, to Miss Lucy Wodehouse, of Hingham, in the same county.

29. Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Miss Steele, of St. James's-str. youn. dau. of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Jamaica.

At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear-admiral Robert Stopford, second son of the Earl of Courtown, to Miss Mary Paushawe, daughter of Commissioner P. of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Plymouth.

30. Lieut. Fred. Hugh Evelyn Houghton, R. N. to Anne, only daughter of Richard Vicars, esq. of Duncannon fort.

July .... At Maddern, Cornwall, Capt. Wooldridge, R. N. to Miss Caroline Treweek, of Penzance.

July 1. At Eltham, Capt. Nicholl, of the South Kent Volunteers, to Mrs. Boyton, of Dover.

3. Richard T. Dixie, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Marines, and brother of Sir B. J. D. bart. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut. T. H. Wilson, of the Royal Navy.

At Brixham, Devon, P. W. H. Hicks, esq. son of the late Admiral H. to Miss Hearsey, eldest daughter of Theophilus H. esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. of Kitley, M.P. for the county of Devon, to Miss J. Anne Martin, third daughter of the late Sir Henry M. bart. M. P. for Southampton, and comptroller of the Royal Navy.

At Teignmouth, Devon, by special licence, Charles Noel Noel, esq. M.P. eldest son of Gerard N. N. esq. of Exton park, Rutland, to the only daughter of Thomas Welman, esq. of Poundsford park, Somersetshire.

4. Count S. du Bourblanc, to Miss Julia de Gourville, daughter of the Baron de G. of Trinidad.

5. Thomas Rickards, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Edwards, of Preston, co. Gloucester.

6. At Banstead, Surrey, the Rev. Peter Aubertin, rector of Chipstead, in the same county, to Henrietta, daughter of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

7. Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall, to Miss Brown, dau. of the late Patrick B. esq. of Edinburgh.

8. Mr. Samuel Bromley, surgeon, of Deptford, to Mary, third daughter of the late Tristram Maries Madox, esq. of Greenwich, Kent.

10. William Miller, esq. of Ozelworth park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. of Montague-street; at whose house the ceremony was performed.

11. Robert Gordon, esq. of Leweston, co. Dorset, to Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Westley Coxe, esq. of Kemble-house, Wilts.

Thomas Harvie Farquhar, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter F. bart. to Miss Sybilla Rockliffe, daughter and sole heiress of the late Rev. Morton R. of Woodford, Essex.

12. At Bury, the Rev. Perryman Wakeham, rector of Little Saxham, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Elliston, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. E. master of Sidney college, Cambridge.

13. At

13. At the Earl of Moira's seat, Donington castle, co. Leicester, Sir Geo. Rumbold, bart. to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Parkyns, his Lordship's ward, sister to Lord Rancliffe, and grand-daughter to the late Sir Thomas P. bart.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, the Rev. John Storer, M.A. rector of Hawksworth, Nottinghamshire, to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

15. At Islington, Mr. Eyles, to Miss Mews, both of Ludgate-hill.

16. At Bath, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton, Staffordshire, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of John Palmer Chichester, esq of Arlington, Devon.

17. At Aston, near Birmingham, Chas.-Henry Parry, M. D. of Cheltenham (eldest son of Dr. Parry of Bath), to Miss Emma-Mary Bedford, eldest daughter of William B. esq. of Birches-green, Warwickshire.

18. Capt. Thomas Cochrane, to Susan-Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Brownbill, of Sloane-street.

19. At Deptford, T. M. Edwards, of Peckham, to the youngest daughter of Benjamin Layton, of New Cross, Surrey.

20. T. Daniel, esq. of Millbank-street, Westminster, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall, Essex.

22. Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Helen, third daughter of the late John-Francis Rivaz, esq. of Stoke Newington.

24. At Godstone church, the Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, rector of Tichmarsh, co. Northampton, to Miss Hatsell, of Spring-garden-terrace, and of Marden-park, Surrey.

Deaths.

1805. *Nov.* 22. At East Teignmouth, Devon, in her 24th year, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, and the last hours of which she hallowed by an act of duty to her father, Catherine-Jane, second and youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr. She was distinguished by playfulness of wit and sweetness of disposition, by purity of mind and goodness of heart, by affection to her parents and reverence of her God. Her venerable father, whose attainments are exceeded only by the strength of his understanding and the warmth of his heart, will long and deeply feel and lament her loss. It leaves a void in his enjoyments which no other human being can fully supply. Her afflicted mother, of whom she was the constant and beloved companion, and round the fibres of whose heart she was closely entwined, weeps, like the Rachel of Holy Writ, for her child, and "will not be comforted, because she is not." Her sorrowing sister clings to the remembrance of her with the fondest affection; and her surviving friends, to whom she was deservedly endeared, can never call to mind her various virtues "without the mournful tribute of a sigh." See a classical epitaph on her by her father in our last volume, p. 873.

1808. *August* 14. At Paris, Stephen-Peter Ventenat, a distinguished Botanist, and Editor of that most splendid work the "Jardin de Malmaison." He was born at Limoges in 1757; and was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the National Institute of France; and one of the librarians of the Pantheon.

Sept. 28. At Surat, Major Wm. Ince, of the Bombay Artillery.

Oct. . . . . Capt. Batty, of his Majesty's 22d Regiment, in Diamond harbour, Calcutta, by the following accident: Shortly after the ship Harriet, on-board of which Capt. B. was a passenger, arrived in the harbour, a paunsoy-boat came alongside, and while he was leaning over the gangway of the Harriet, talking with the people in the boat, a slack rope by which he held gave way; he instantly fell into the river, between the ship and the boat, and was never seen more.

Nov. 16. At Hythe, in Kent, in his 67th year, Mr. Thomas Dray, sen. surgeon and apothecary.

Nov. 29. At Bushire, whence he was proceeding with the Embassy to the Court of Persia, as Persian and Latin translator, aged 21, Charles Lechmere Coore, esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment.

Dec. . . . . . In St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, aged 59, of phthisis, Mr. Francis Akers.

Dec. 29. Henry Brown, esq. commercial resident at Ramnaad, son of Thomas B. esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

Dec. 29. At Bombay, Lieut. Stephen Skirrow, second son of the late J. S. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

1809. *Feb.* 3. Mr. William Cuthbertson Sword, midshipman, son of James S. esq. of Annfield. He was killed in attempting, with the boats of his Majesty's ship Alacrity, to intercept a convoy of French small craft, off the coast of Calabria.

March 2. At his estate, called Windsor Castle, near Montego-bay, Jamaica, William Tharp, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the St. James's Regiment of Militia; who, on his return from reviewing the Regiment, on Monday the 27th of February preceding, was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till the instant of his dissolution.

4. At East Burnham, Bucks, aged 79, Mrs. Sayer.

18. At Sittingbourn, in Kent, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Denne, grazier.

22. At

22. At Roseau, Dominica, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent at the capture of Martinique, Capt. M'Dougall, of the 46th Foot.

29. In Threadneedle-street, London, aged 33, Mr. James Wood, the last survivor of three brothers who succeeded their uncle the late Mr. John Binns in the business of a refiner, by which they acquired a very considerable property.

May 8. At Halifax, of a consumption, in his 25th year, Mr. Richard Coles, late of the East India Company's Service, and only son of John C. esq. of New London, in America.

9. At Down, co. Kent, Mr. Walton, of Down court.

14. At Vienna, in his 64th year, Field-marshal Baron Weber. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Aspern, and died of the wounds he had received.

22. Marshal Lasnes, to whom Buonaparte some time since gave the title of Duke of Montebello, and who died of the wounds he received in the battle of this day with the Austrians, was one of those insolent upstarts that sprouted from the feculence of the French Revolution. The most remarkable period of his life was that of his being minister at the Court of Portugal; in which character he carried his deportment to a pitch of arrogance and outrage unexampled in the History of Diplomacy. It may be still fresh in the recollection of our Readers that this Ruffian used to force himself into the presence of the Prince Regent, in spite of the attendants of his Highness; and that he was in the habit of transmitting the most insulting communications to the Portuguese Government.—It seems he did not bear the approach of his dissolution with that courage which might have been expected from a veteran soldier who had often dared death in the field of battle. He wept immoderately, and frequently lamented his approaching end. The physicians secretly complained of this to the Emperor; who, in one of his visits, enraged at his favourite's pusillanimity, threatened to discontinue his visits if he gave way to it. If this be true, it shews, what hardly could have been expected, that his atrocities had not steeled him against the power of conscience. Considering the multiplicity of his crimes, it is not wonderful that he should have felt some compunction; nor is it at all wonderful that Buonaparte should have beheld such emotions with contempt or indignation. But the same awful moment will come to him; and dreadful indeed will be his death-bed if he should be sensible of his approaching end, since the whole History of Mankind cannot produce so bad a man, or one who has occasioned so much misery in the world. The corpse of Marshal Lasnes, which reached Strasburg on the 5th of July, was deposited in the town-hall, till farther orders.

31. In Guppendorff, aged 76, Joseph Haydn, the celebrated composer. He was born at Rhoran, in Lower Austria, in 1733; and was justly considered as the Father of Musick in our day; for although in his youth he diligently studied the works of every great master, antient and modern, his transcendant genius soaring above them all, soon called the attention of the whole Musical World upon himself; all admiring him, first for the beauty, boldness, and originality of his works, and afterwards regarding him as the best model for study and imitation. Far from being actuated by the impulse of envy, he was never heard to speak of his numerous imitators, whose airy productions, more suited to the indolence of some, and the weak musical capacity of others, seemed to supplant the original in the public esteem, without allowing them all the merit they possessed. To enter into a description of his works, both as one of the greatest masters of the art and as a private character, would exceed our limits.

June 4. At Hanger-hill, near Acton, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Miller, late of the Adelphi.

Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Haynes Harrison, esq. of Copford-hall, Essex.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, aged 27, the wife of Mr. Richard Hall.

At Yeotown, near Barnstaple, co. Devon, the wife of Richard Newton Incledon, esq.

At Grantham, of a fever, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of Stamford, 14 years foreman to Mr. Tindale, tanner, of the former place; leaving a widow and seven infant children.

At Hambrook, near Bristol, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Witchead, relict of the late Thomas W. esq.

5. At Earl's Barton, in Northamptonsh. Mr. Samuel Eaton, a respectable farmer.

At Sydenham, Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbor, late of Farley, Staffordsh.

At Lee, aged 80, David Papillon, esq. late senior commissioner of the Excise; an office to which he was appointed in 1742.

In Thornhaugh street, in her 49th year, Miss Mary Forster.

At Port Royal, Martinique, after four days illness of a violent fever, aged 18, Miss Ramsay, only daughter of General R. adjutant-general to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands.

6. In Hoxton-square, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Crosby.

Aged 55, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Charles P. esq. of Queen Anne-street West, and of Ruxley-lodge, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 48, Anna-Charlotte-Maria, the lady of Sir Francis-John Hartwell, bart. She was the eldest daughter of Admiral Elphinstone.

Aged 70, after a life of great activity, utility,

utility, and enterprize, Mr. Samuel Peach, who had kept the Angel inn at Sheffield for the last 30 years, and was well known throughout the kingdom as a considerable coach-proprietor and post-master.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Holloway, painter and glazier, of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, who had not been in a good state of health since he commenced that business about three years ago. On opening his body, the stomach and the whole course of the intestines appeared to be corroded with lead, or some other noxious mineral, supposed to have been gradually inhaled in the course of his business.

7. John Bradburne, esq. of Woodlands, near Bagshot, Surrey.

Aged 17, George, youngest son of Rob. Hoggart, esq. Fox-grove, Beckenham, Kent.

In his 86th year, John Stevens, esq. of Keyford, Frome, co. Somerset; who for more than half a century had carried on the trade of a farmer, and whose active and unremitting industry was amply rewarded in the honest acquirement of a large fortune. He was brother to the late Richard Stevens, esq. of London, who, a few years ago, left 20,000*l.* for building and endowing an Asylum for Poor Girls, and an Hospital for Poor Old Men, and other charitable purposes, in the town of Frome aforesaid.

At Thornbury, in her 54th year, Mrs. Eliz. Blagden, wife of Thomas B. esq.

In his 65th year, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Butt, in Exton park, Rutland, Thomas Rudkin, gent. of Witwell, near Welwyn, Herts.

8. At New York, the *notorious* Thomas Paine; whose death is an admonitory event; may the lesson that it inculcates be impressive! He was not of the saturnine order of the ambitious, who are content with reversionary fame; he wished to bequeath a legacy of confusion to posterity; but still he wished for an usufructuary enjoyment, at least, in his own works. He plunged hard to carry his purpose, but in vain: all his praises on French, and his obloquies on British liberty, have preceded himself to the grave; and British liberty yet survives the enmity and the existence of the first of its modern calumniators. His remains were to be interred, with great funeral pomp, at New Rochelle.

9. The second son of S. Morris, esq. of Tralee, in Ireland, aged about 4 years. Having run into the kitchen, in the evening, he was precipitated into a pot of boiling broth, which had been suffered to remain on the floor, and was so lamentably scalded, that, notwithstanding every remedy, he died in a few hours.

10. At Bath, Mrs. Bally, wife of Mr. John B. bookseller.

Thomas-Jeffery French, esq. formerly in the profession of the Law, but had retired from practice some years, and resided at Peterborough. Mr. F. and his lady were returning from London in a single-horse-chaise, and had arrived within a mile of Peterborough, when the horse (in consequence of some part of the harness breaking) suddenly took fright, and ran away with the chaise, which was soon overturned, and Mr. F. in the fall received so violent a concussion of the brain as to deprive him of speech, and cause his death in about 24 hours. Mrs. F. was materially bruised, but not dangerously.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Edw. Blount, esq. of Orleton, co Hereford, brother to Rowland B. esq. of Liverpool.

At Somers-town, aged 48, Miss Bridges, daughter of the late Dr. B. of Hull.

11. At Long Ashton, Somerset, aged 84, Jane, relict of Mr. James Robbins, many years master of the academy there

12. At Martinique, after four days illness, Eliza, wife of Joseph Bullock, esq. commissary-general of his Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

13. At Heath-hall, near Grantham, Mr. Grundy, a respectable farmer.

Aged 71, the Rev. C. Chadwick, vicar of Tinsley, and 32 years master of the Free Grammar-school at Sheffield.

Suddenly, at Paufield parsonage, in his 71st year; the Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Helions-Bumstead, both in the county of Essex. He was formerly one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1761, M. A. 1765, and D. D. 1790. His character and talents as a scholar, a divine, a relative, a man, and a Christian, were too universally known and esteemed to need the assistance of our page to record or publish them.

14. In Clerkenwell work-house, aged 97, Mary Graystock, an eccentric character, who got her living, till within a week of her death, by selling shrimps, perriwinkles, &c. in that parish, which she had done upwards of 60 years.

Miss Welmat, daughter of a surgeon at Dorchester. She was drowned between the Red-house and Chelsea, in consequence of a boat unskilfully managed having run down that in which she was, with a party of six other persons, all of whom were providentially saved.

15. At Bristol, Lieut. Rich. Maundrell, R. N. of the Severn District of Sea Fencibles; an officer who had distinguished himself on various occasions, but particularly in the gun-boats in Holland, during the Winter the French attempted the invasion of that country, and for which he received from the Stadtholder, as a mark of his approbation, a gold chain and medal.

In College-square, Bristol, Mrs. Lowe, relict of Mr. L. surgeon, of that city.

At

At his brother's house at Hartshill, near Atherstone, Mr. Richard Berry, of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, co. Warwick.

At Henley, co. Oxford, Miss Rose Byles.

Mr. Headford, of Ford-bridge, Bucks. He was found dead on the foot-path of the turnpike-road, in a shockingly-mangled state. Being on his return from selling cattle, it is supposed he was robbed of cash and notes to a considerable amount.

At Paddington, aged 68, Margaret, wife of Mr. Elliot, of Oxford-street.

At his house in Barton-street, Westminster, Thomas Parratt, esq.

In Jermyn-street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in his 88th year, Sir George Baker, bart. F. R. S. Physician to the King and Queen. He passed a long life almost without any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice; and died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him, *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata.* "He was not deprived of life, but presented with death." *Dieu*, says Bishop Bossuet, on the death of a great man, *n'a pas lui oté la vie, mais lui a fait un present de la mort.* Sir George Baker entered a scholar at King's College, Cambridge, the day that Bentley was buried; so that when the golden tree of classic learning had lost one branch, another shot out in its place. No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of Physick, and the elegant paths of the Greek or Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success than Sir George Baker; the proofs of which may be seen in his published and unpublished works, the splendour of his fortune, the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries. If any of his learned friends, such as the Bishop of Ely, or Mr. Henry Dampier, could command leisure enough to write his Life from the time that he left his father's house in Devonshire to go to Eton school, down to his latest breath, his virtues and attainments might be set forth in their proper colours, and blazoned as they deserve.—He formerly practised at Stamford, co. Lincoln, several years.

16. Mrs. Breakel, of Chorley. She was carried to her grave by four of her sons, whom she had at two births.

In his 69th year, Mr. Oldacres, of Peatling, co. Leicester. He was deservedly esteemed by an extensive and most respectable acquaintance, as an honourable, upright, and intelligent member of society; and by his family as an affectionate parent and sincere friend.

Mr. Samuel Spooner, of Cross-street, Blackfriars-road. He had been in good health, and in his usual business, during the day; but as he was wheeling his barrow along in the evening, not far from his own house, he was suddenly seized with giddiness, and fell across his barrow; some persons passing thought him intoxicated; others knowing him, took him home; he continued quite insensible for two hours, when he expired. He was a religious man, of irreproachable character. On the Tuesday before his death, when the sudden thunder-storm came on, he was in his mangle-room, and much distressed with fear of being struck dead; he therefore sat down, and read some Psalms to his wife, owning that he was unfit to die; his mind also, some days before his decease, appeared struck with awe, respecting some sudden deaths which had recently occurred in the neighbourhood.

17. At Morton, near Grimsby, aged 74, the Rev. P. Wilson.

In his 63d year, Lewis Poignand, M. D. of Jermyn-street, St. James's; a native of Poictou in France, and accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital.

18. At Kintbury, Berks, aged 95, Mr. Kislingbury; and on the same day, at Wallingford, aged 88, Mrs. Symmonds, sister to Mr. Kislingbury.

At his house in Woolwich Warren, in his 49th year, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with a patience and fortitude not to be exceeded, Colonel John Harding, of the Royal Artillery. He was the fourth son of the late Judd Harding, esq. of Solihull, co. Warwick. At Copenhagen, under General Blomefield, and in the recent Spanish Campaign under Sir John Moore, where he had the command of the Artillery, he proved himself a soldier, "and a ripe and good one;" but the anxieties and privations which he experienced, and the labour, almost without intermission, which he underwent in Spain, were, it is presumed, the proximate causes of his lamented death. He stood high in the estimation of two successive Masters of the Ordnance, the Earls of Chatham and Moira, who knew his worth, and will deplore his loss. To his friends he was deservedly endeared; for truly may it be said of him, as it was long ago of a man of eminence in another profession, "He affirmed, and you believed him; he promised, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him." He has left a widow, a son, George-Judd, who is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and three daughters. To them his death is as grievous as it was unexpected; for his previous state of health, his capability of exertion, and endurance of fatigue, were such, that they looked forward to his continuance among them, as their support and blessing for many years. But it has pleased God to deprive them of their best friend; and there is nothing left for them, and the writer of this sincere though inadequate tribute to his memory, but to submit in sorrow.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at her lodgings in Castle-st. Oxford-market, Jane Mosseneau, whose fate excited such interest and public sympathy at the Old Bailey two years since, when capitally convicted of stealing lace from her employer, a milliner in Berkeley-square. It will be remembered that she received the Royal clemency in consequence of extraordinary interest having been used in her behalf; but accumulated misfortunes had since reduced her to the most extreme wretchedness, and rendered it necessary for her two children to crave sustenance from the parish, and they were taken from her on the 17th. The unfortunate woman stated her conviction to a female friend before she went to bed that night, that she should never rise again; and the assertion was verified, for Death had relieved her miseries at two o'clock in the morning.

19. At Swanley, in Kent, Mr. William Ashforth, formerly of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, London.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in his 89th year, John Rowley, esq.

At Oundle, aged 44, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. W. J. merchant.

At Edith Weston, co. Lincoln, between 8 and 9, Walden Orme, esq. a gentleman well-known for some sporting eccentricities. While sailing in a small boat on a pond in Edith Weston, by some accident he fell overboard. He had no companion in the boat, but several persons standing near the pond were witnesses of the accident, and one man who could swim immediately plunged into the water to assist Mr. Orme. In the struggle, however, the unfortunate gentleman turned the boat over upon the person who was giving assistance, and so much hurt him that he with difficulty saved himself from drowning. Mr. Orme sunk, and was not recovered from the water till all attempts to produce resuscitation were rendered unavailing.

21. Mrs. Etherington, wife of Mr. E. school-master, of Wilford, Notts.

At Stamford, at half past eight o'clock this morning, Mr. Daniel Lambert; who had travelled from Huntingdon thither in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the then ensuing races. On the preceding evening he sent a message to the office of the Stamford Mercury, requesting that, as "the Mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the Mountain;" or, in other words, that the Printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some handbills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed, one of large dimensions—("Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa")—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock on that morning, however, he was a corpse! Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit: the poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the clogged machinery of life stood still, and this prodigy of Mammon was numbered with the dead! He was in his 40th year; and upon being weighed, within a few days, by the famous Caledonian balance, (in the possession of Mr. King, of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11 lbs. in weight (14 lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11 lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Maldon, ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horses, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty of placing him, was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep: the immense substance of his legs made it necessarily almost a square case, consisting of 112 superficial feet of elm, built upon two axle-trees and four clog-wheels; and upon these the remains of the poor man were rolled into his grave, in the new burial-ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lay were taken down, to allow his exit. Having been extricated from the lodging in which he died, his remains were drawn by eight men with ropes into the burial-ground: into the church it was not possible to take him. As might be expected of such a corpse, in a very few hours after death almost all identity of feature was lost; and, though he was buried in eight and forty hours, his remains had been kept quite as long as was prudent. A large concourse attended his funeral; and in the course of the day many hundred persons from the neighbourhood visited the grave.—Mr. Lambert was an intelligent and pleasant companion; and, notwithstanding his extreme corpulence, his body and limbs are said to have borne a very exact proportion to each other. In his youth he was an excellent swimmer; and he has for many years been celebrated in the sporting world as a great breeder and feeder of cocks. He was also famous for his dogs; some of which were sold at Tattersall's a short time ago, at prices which proved the estimation in which Lambert was held by sportsmen of the first eminence.

nence. Extraordinary as it may appear, it is true, that he had his greyhounds with him at Stamford when he died, and intended to have taken the diversion of coursing in the season!—that is, he meant to have been taken in his carriage to an open part of the country, where he might have seen his dogs pursue the game. It is said that Stamford is the last place at which he meant to exhibit himself for a price.—He has a sister living at Leicester, who attended his funeral.—Very little money would be necessary for the erection of a rude and durable monument to his memory; and as the grave of Lambert will always be one of *the Lions* of Stamford, we trust a subscription will be promoted for the purpose. The good people of Leicester, perhaps, would contribute something to honour the memory of their townsman. *Stamford Mercury.* — "Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which Mr. Lambert attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and an aunt on the father's side, who were both very heavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of game-keeper to the Earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. L. senior, consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both women of the common size. The habits of the subject of this memoir were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of fourteen. Even at an early age he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided, probably, by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and all the other appendages of sporting, in the pursuit of which he was encouraged even in his childhood, it cannot be a matter of wonder that he should be passionately fond of all those exercises and amusements which are comprehended under the denomination of field sports. About the year 1793, when Mr. Lambert weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the Keeper of the County-gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he walked from Woolwich to the Metropolis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that no longer than four years ago he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were continually devising the means of gratifying, in spite of his reluctance. A gentleman travelling through Leicester conceived a strong desire to see this extraordinary phænomenon; but, being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller thought himself sure of success. He accordingly went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was at home, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know," replied the curious gentleman, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to over-hear what passed, immediately rejoined, "Tell the gentleman that I am a *shy cock*." On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask; after considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted: on being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare. "Oh! if that is all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner the real nature of his errand, "she was got by *Impertinence* out of *Curiosity*." Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome the repugnance, and determined to visit the Metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived for the twenty-second time, in the Spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, but went to see him, not merely gazing at him

him as a spectacle, but treating him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which, he declared, was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent, and called again and again to behold what an immense magnitude the human figure is capable of attaining; one gentleman, a banker in the City, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth."

Oxford Herald.

22. Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of Grimston, co. Leicester.

By falling over the side of the French schooner La Mouche, captured off St. Andero, to which he had been appointed prize-master, Mr. Isaac Hancock, midshipman of the Statira frigate, son of Mr. L. H. of Bristol; a promising young officer, and greatly respected and regretted by his captain and crew.

Suddenly, by shooting himself with a pistol, in the Five-fields, Chelsea, R. F. Aitkins, esq. captain-adjutant of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers.

23. Aged 53, Mr. Robert Birkinshaw, timber-merchant, of the Out Woods, near Derby; whose mild and conciliatory manners had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintance.

Mrs. Farmer, wife of William F. esq. of Swindon, Wilts, second daughter of the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of that place, and niece to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Mrs. Bright, of Penton-street, Pentonville. Going out of her parlour into the garden, by the kitchen-stairs, her foot unfortunately slipt, and she fell down the stairs. Being far advanced in pregnancy, such was the effect of the fall, that she died in great agony in a few hours.

24. At Cottingham, near Hull, Mr. W. Wilkinson, a respectable farmer; whose death was occasioned by falling from a temporary bridge into a deep ditch, over which he was passing in order to look after some labourers in his fields, and out of which he was unable to extricate himself.

At Harold-house, Bedfordshire, the wife of Rob. Garstin, esq. high sheriff of the co.

At Farcham, Hants, Francis Fagg Mannoch, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 68th Foot, and inspecting field-officer of the South-west District.

In Park-place, Camberwell, Surrey, aged 73, Mr. Edward Collinson.

25. At Paignton, Devonshire, Thomas Willes, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's Royal Hospital.

26. Aged 78, Jonathan Thorpe, esq. of Grosvenor-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

Mrs. Damaut, wife of Mr. W. C. D. of Islington.

At East Bank, Lady Semple.

Aged 39, Mr. John Davey, farmer, of East Butterwick, near Gainsborough. He was found dead in a close near his own house, whither he went, the preceding day, to look after his cattle.

27. At her house in Grosvenor-square, Catherine, widow of Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawsley park, Northamptonshire, sister of the dowager Duchess of Manchester, the Countess-dowager of Galloway, and Sir Henry Dashwood, bart.

In St. Luke's Hospital, of a dropsy, in his 64th year, Mr. John Meadows, a native of Kettering, Northamptonshire, and 36 years apothecary of the aforesaid hospital. [See vol. LXXIII. p. 689.]

28. At Wicklow, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, D. D. dean of Limerick, in Ireland.

At his seat, Locknaw castle, in Scotland, Sir Stair Agnew, bart. His castle and estates descend to his grandson Sir Andrew A. grandson to Lord Kinsale.

At Camelford, aged upwards of 100, Philippa, relict of Mr. Thomas Pope.

At Bursledown, Southampton, aged 53, John Macqueen, esq.

An elderly woman of the name of Maine, house-keeper to Mr. Mabbott, in Devereux-row, Mary-le-bone. Sitting up for her master, she fell asleep, as it is supposed, and set fire to her apparel. The first alarm was given by a watchman, who discovered an unusual light in the first-floor room, and not being able otherwise to gain admittance, he forced an entrance, and found the room in flames. By prompt assistance the fire was got under, after destroying the wainscot and furniture, but the poor woman was burnt to death.

Serjeant Welsh, of the 77th foot, in barracks at Winchester. Immediately after paying his company in the mess-room, he fastened the door, and pointing a loaded musket, with a string fixed to the trigger, under the side of his chin, he pulled the string with his foot, and by the explosion his brains were blown up to the ceiling. He was found a shocking spectacle.

29. In South Molton-street, Mrs. Fladong, widow of Mr. Frederick F.

In his 40th year, Mr. Thomas Isherwood, of Ludgate-hill.

Suddenly, Miss Meadows, a vocal performer at Covent-garden Theatre. While riding along the Pancras road on a poney, with her father, she suddenly complained of indisposition (a kind of spasm in the chest), and begged to lay down. A hay-cart was passing at the time, and the young lady was put into it, where she died in a very short time.

At Wateringbury, Kent, aged 48, John Eagleton, esq. first clerk in the Exchequer Bill-office, wherein he had been 30 years. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Bristol, in her 56th year, Catherine-Teresa, young. daugh. of Gilbert-George-Stephen Nicholetts, esq. of Hereford.

At

At his house at Eaton, much lamented, George Mason, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county of Nottingham, receiver-general of the county, and recorder of the borough of East Retford.

Mr. J. Buddle, farmer, of Monkridge-hall, Northumberland. While washing his sheep in the Washpool near Otterburn, some of them appeared unable to attain the opposite bank of the pool; on which Mr. B. plunged in, but presently got out of his depth. One of his sons, perceiving him to be in danger, instantly waded in, to endeavour to rescue him; but he, too, was quickly in as perilous a situation as the father; and, neither of them being swimmers, were both drowned.

30. At Stone-hall, Surrey, in her 80th year, Lady Louisa Clayton, fifth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret, and relict of the late William C. esq. of Harleyford, in Buckinghamshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Daniel Alexander, sen. clerk of the Court of Requests for the borough of Southwark.

At Letherhead, Surrey, regretted by all who know him, Mr. Benjamin Newbury. Having, after dinner, accompanied a friend to view some land he had in that neighbourhood, he dropped down and instantly expired, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel near the heart.

Lately, at his house at Penybengley, in Cardiganshire, aged 93, the Rev. James Bowen, rector of Meline, vicar of Eglwyswrw, and many years rural dean of Kemes. In the rectory he has been succeeded by the Rev. Edward Harris, M. A. late chaplain of his Majesty's ship Princess Royal.

Rev. Thomas Edwards, vicar of Cwmyddwr, and perpetual curate of Rhayader, Radnorshire.

At Trefolphin, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llanrhyddlad, co. Anglesea.

Rev. Daniel Williams, of Rharadr, in Radnorshire.

Rev. J. Gough, rector of Kirk-Ireton, in Derbyshire.

Rev. — Prosser, of Cressage, Salop.

Aged 62, the Rev. George Clarke, B. D. rector of Meysey-Hampton, and Rissington Wick, Gloucestershire.

At Malling, Kent, sincerely esteemed and lamented, William Perfect, M. D.; who, after having devoted a long life to the service of the most wretched of his fellow-beings, in the very skilful and humane exercise of his profession, may truly be said to have diminished the sum of human misery; while by the amiable and social qualities of his mind, and the generous and constant distribution of his property, he contributed, in an equal degree, to the stock of sublunary happiness. His social and moral virtues will long be remembered by the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in that county; and the memory of their zealous and affectionate Grand Master will be long and ardently cherished; while the numerous dependants upon his bounty will do ample justice to the goodness of his heart, and acknowledge, with regret, that in him Humanity has lost a friend. As an author, he was well known, and not without merit.

"At Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Clay, a well-known eminent astrologer. The remains of this extraordinary man happened to be buried upon a very tempestuous day; and that circumstance has much strengthened a notion which had been long prevalent in a district round his dwelling, that the deceased was in his lifetime a *very potent* MAGICIAN! Fools are the produce of every province; or perhaps a regard for the fame of our native county might prevent our relating what a surprising influence the habits of this man had acquired over a number of people within some miles of him. He was verily believed of many to be a *Conjuror*, and he *practised* as such for the space of 30 years with considerable success! If any thing could be an excuse for the credulity of those whom this "Sam Clay," as he was called, deceived, his superior cunning, and the very extraordinary and impressive figure of the man, might perhaps be pleaded. He was born at Scottlethorpe, and was for a short time apprenticed to a baker there; but, having had a little education, he disdained the *unleavened* pursuit of his master, and led an idle, half-studious life in his father's cottage on the Grimsthorpe domain, to which cottage, on the death of his father, he succeeded. By that time the recluse life of the man had occasioned some conversation, and he was regarded with a degree of terror by the children of the neighbouring villages. He stood six feet in height; was remarkably erect and thin, with "eyes severe and cost of formal cut, full of wise saws he was, and modern instances;" and his loins were usually girt with a belt; his waistcoat was of goat or dog-skin, and ever at the "witching time o'night" he prowled abroad! In a little while his fame became very general, and silly people from considerable distances resorted to his habitation, to have their difficulties dispelled, and take the benefit of his occult studies: almost innumerable are the instances adduced in which this cunning man hit upon expedients to relieve and satisfy his ignorant votaries. Being consulted by a man who had lost some traps for catching vermin in the purlieus of Grimsthorpe park, the Astrologer told him he would, by the *second sun-rise*, discover the person who had stolen them! He employed the interval in making reasonable enquiries; and having suspicion of the offender, he went

went to a field in which the man was at work, and, accosting him with all the confidence and severity necessary for his purpose, "You stole ——'s trap" said he. The appalled offender, smitten with his guilt, and with the *impossibility* of deceiving his accuser, confessed the fact, and told where he had secreted the stolen articles. "I charge you," concluded the Conjuror, "move them not from the spot in which they lie, nor speak of the confession you have made to me, on pain of the most terrible torments my skill is able to inflict." The man who had sustained the loss called again at the time appointed, and, by the direction of Sam Clay to a particular part of the offender's cottage, recovered his property. Of course the amazing skill of the Conjuror was trumpeted in all quarters. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that, a few years ago, this Sam Clay,—having, we suppose, misplaced one of his spells,—was reduced to the dire necessity of declaring, by advertisement in this Paper, that HE WAS NO CONJUROR! and of begging pardon of an innocent person whom he had charged with theft! This circumstance had but a slight and temporary effect upon his reputation; and he died in full feather as a Magician, in his 50th year." *Stamford Mercury.*

July 1. At his house in Whitehall, aged 71, John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton, co. Berwick, surveyor-general of the Land Revenue. He was married to a sister of the Duchess of Gordon.

After a lingering illness, Signor Invetto, the much-celebrated and ingenious firework-maker.

2. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 66, Mrs. Patience Vidgen, widow of John V. esq. of the Tower.

Mr. Green, of Guildford-street. Going to Laytonstone, in a gig, the horse took fright, when Mr. G. in jumping from the vehicle, alighted on his head, by which his skull was fractured so shockingly as to cause his immediate death.

3. In consequence of being overturned in a carriage on the road between Cobham and Ascot, on the 30th of June, Mrs. E. H. Hansom, of Nottingham-street.

At Kew, aged 59, Lady Bond, wife of Sir James B. bart.

In his 75th year, Simon Houston, esq. of Brewer-street, Golden-square, apothecary.

4. At Donnington, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Allen, dau. of Andrew A. esq.

Mr. Tilt, proprietor of the Subscription-rooms and Castle tavern, Brighthelmstone.

Benj. Hill, esq. of Queen-squa. Bristol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Lunn, wife of Mr. L. woollen-draper at Cambridge.

At Irnham, co. Lincoln, of apoplexy, the Rev. —— Madocks, M.A. of Huxpole, in Northamptonshire.

5. At Turnham-green, of a dropsy, aged 52, Mr. William Lingard, publican.

At Millbrooke, aged 70, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Major H. formerly master of the ceremonies at Southampton.

Mr. Harwood, of Homington, near Salisbury; whose death was occasioned by being thrown from his horse.

6. At his house at Theobalds, Herts, Charles Snell Chauncy, esq.

At Epsom, Surrey, John Robinson, esq. late of Dominica.

At Thorney, Notts, aged 67, Catherine, relict of George Nevile, esq.

7. At Welton, near Hull, in his 74th year, Thomas Williamson, esq.

In the Cloisters of Windsor castle, aged 46, Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Vice-admiral A.

Mr. Richard Lee, of Mile-End, surgeon and apothecary.

8. At Layton, Essex, in his 71st year, Peter Berthon, sen.

At Colchester, the wife of John Thomson, esq. deputy commissary-general.

At Bath, Mrs. Holworthy.

9. At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 71, Geo. Capes, esq. formerly of Gainsborough, and partner in the late house of Storey, Alderson, and Co. Lawrence-lane, London.

Patrick Clancey, esq. 35 years an officer of the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

10. At his house in the King's-road, Chelsea, Charles Hopkins, esq.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Col. Francis Carruthers, late of the 61st Foot.

At Uxbridge, aged 16, Sarah-Frances, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Griffin, of Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar, wine-merch.

At Buckingham, in his 65th year, Newman Willmat, esq.

Rev. Mr. Clark, rector of Hungerton, co. Leicester.

Mr. Pierce Walsh, solicitor to the Corporation of Oxford. He was taking a walk on the banks of the Isis to Abingdon, where he was engaged to dinner, and fell into the river, where, for want of timely assistance, he was unfortunately drowned.

11. Mr. Tew, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, coach-builder.

Suddenly, by hanging himself to the banister leading to the gallery of St. Lawrence's church, Cateaton-street, Mr. Holloway, aged between 60 and 70, and upwards of 40 years clerk of that parish.

At Hatfield, Herts, Susannah-Elizabeth, wife of John Howard, esq. of Ripon, Yorksh.

12. In Great May's-buildings, Bedfordbury, aged 42, Mr. Benjamin Uphill, bookseller; a worthy man, and very intelligent (we should have been happy to have added very successful) in his profession.—The principal line of business which he pursued, as far as limited finances permitted, was, the purchasing of books at sales, and vending them again by small printed Catalogues at marked and reasonable prices, in which his judgment and his fair-dealing were duly appreciated

preciated by Collectors. But, borne down by ill health, and keenly feeling the want of a proper capital, he sunk under a lingering disorder to a premature grave.

13. In Nottingham-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 62, John Compton, esq.

Aged 36, the wife of Mr. John Davidson, of Cork-s^r. Burlington-gard. tailor.

In his 48th year, after very imprudently drinking a quantity of cold water, whilst heated in attending his hay-makers, the Rev. Henry Lewes, M.A. vicar of Mucking and Broxted, both co. Essex.

14. At Stockwell, Surrey, Mrs. Mahon.

In Bloomsbury-place, in his 40th year, James Hall, esq. surveyor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the Sun Fire-office, &c. &c.; a gentleman of the most amiable manners, and of great professional abilities. He was the third (and last surviving) son of the late Henry Hall, esq. (see vol. LXVI. p. 173), who for many years was Principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements for the City of London, and also Surveyor to the Sun Fire-office. He was of an antient family, long seated at Asfordby in Leicestershire, and collaterally related to Bishop Hall, the pious and learned Bishop of Norwich, well known by his numerous and valuable writings. See the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 402.

At his house in Great Cumberland-st. in his 73d year, Charles Agar, D. D. Earl of Normanton, Viscount Somerton, Baron of Somerton, in Kilkenny, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandelagh, and Primate of Ireland, a Privy Councellor, Trustee of the Linen Manufactory, a Member of the Dublin Society, a Governor of the Lying in-Hospital, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Vice-president of the Charitable Musical Society. His Lordship was the third brother of the first Viscount Clifden, and son of Henry Agar, esq. of Gowran, by Anne Ellis, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath. He was educated at Westminster-School, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford. On being ordained, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; in the year 1768 he was made Bishop of Cloyne; in 1771, Archbishop of Cashel; and in 1776, he married Miss Benson, daughter of Mr. Benson, merchant, in Abbey-street, Dublin, to whom he had been for some years attached, and by whom he has left one daughter, Viscountess Hawarden, and three sons, the eldest of whom, Viscount Somerton, now in his 31st year, succeeds to the earldom of Normanton.

At Shuckburgh-hall, Warwickshire, in his 55th year, of apoplexy, Sir Stukely Shuckburgh, bart. father of the unfortunate young lady who was shot by Lieut. Sharp (see p. 371). He has left a widow and eleven children.

15. Mr. Dallas, of Great Tower-hill.

After a short illness, aged 60, Mr. Chs. Scott, of Cranbourn-street.

16. At Bath, aged 87, John Charnock, esq. late of the island of Barbados. His wife died last December (vol. LXXVIII. p. 1132.) He was the father of the late John Charnock, esq. author of the "History of Marine Architecture," of whom some Biographical Memoirs are given in vol. LXXVII. p. 883.

18. Mrs. Coates, of Snow's-fields. On returning home from a visit, she suddenly fell down, and expired in a few minutes.

Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in one of his legs, while walking in Weymouth market-place, John Riggler.

In a Gravesend-boat, on his passage to London, Elijah Crabb, one of the City of London Police-officers, and formerly well known as a pugilist.

19. At the Hon. Col. St. Leger's house, in Sloane-street, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger.

In Old Burlington-street, in his 61st year, Sir John Mac Namara Hayes, bart. M.D. inspector-general of the Medical Department at Woolwich.

At Little Ealing, Middlesex, in her 79th year, Lady Wright, widow of the late Sir Samson W. knt.

20. At East Retford, Nottinghamshire, Mr. Frederick Wakefield, attorney-at-law.

21. At New Cross, Deptford, Kent, in his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Witham, formerly of Cloth-fair, woollen-draper.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-squa. William Strode, esq. of Northaw, Herts. Of this excellent man, who shewed, in his whole conduct through life, how near perfection mortality can reach, we hope to present to our Readers a more particular account.

In his 28th year, after a few days illness, in consequence of a violent inflammation of the bowels, the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, M.A. student of Christ Church, Oxford.

22. A son of Mr. Matthew, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly. He fell out of a boat while fishing, above Kingston bridge, and was unfortunately drowned.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27, to July 25, 1809.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 687	1345		Males - 519	1007	
Females 658			Females 488		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		298			

Between			Between		
2 and 5	126		50 and 60	76	
5 and 10	45		60 and 70	67	
10 and 20	36		70 and 80	70	
20 and 30	65		80 and 90	24	
30 and 40	100		90 and 100	7	
40 and 50	103		100 and 0	103	0

Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 5d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 22, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	92	3	00	0	39	11	35	5	54	8
Surrey	93	4	46	0	44	4	38	4	56	4
Hertford	85	10	49	0	41	0	33	8	53	6
Bedford	86	1	00	0	44	6	37	9	60	0
Huntingd.	85	9	00	0	43	0	32	8	53	2
Northam.	85	1	46	0	42	6	36	0	57	0
Rutland	92	0	00	0	51	6	00	0	00	0
Leicester	84	9	49	11	47	8	32	3	58	4
Nottingham	90	2	53	0	42	0	33	10	62	6
Derby	94	2	00	0	00	0	36	4	68	10
Stafford	91	10	00	0	48	10	34	3	63	4
Salop	89	7	54	0	50	6	34	4	00	0
Hereford	81	0	48	0	41	7	35	1	60	5
Worcester	89	1	00	0	45	11	41	7	65	5
Warwick	96	6	00	0	50	0	41	1	65	10
Wilts	85	10	00	0	40	6	37	4	68	4
Berks	92	4	00	0	40	0	37	4	60	0
Oxford	87	7	00	0	41	10	35	8	58	8
Bucks	89	8	00	0	44	6	36	9	58	4
Brecon	92	9	54	0	47	2	25	8	00	0
Montgom.	91	9	00	0	00	0	30	8	00	0
Radnor	87	0	00	0	52	7	32	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

88	8	56	4	43	2	31	6	57	10	

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

85	6	52	10	40	7	53	3	56	2	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	84	4	46	0	42	6	35	10	52	3
Kent	81	6	58	0	39	0	33	6	52	6
Sussex	77	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	00	0
Suffolk	78	3	00	0	40	2	32	0	46	2
Cambridg.	82	8	00	0	00	0	21	6	48	6
Norfolk	80	0	47	6	34	6	28	0	44	0
Lincoln	85	6	58	10	47	4	25	6	55	0
York	78	4	00	0	36	11	27	10	55	1
Durham	102	2	00	0	00	0	36	8	00	0
Northum.	91	4	61	4	46	8	34	7	00	0
Cumberl.	98	2	57	8	50	5	31	6	00	0
Westmor.	104	0	76	0	51	2	32	0	00	0
Lancaster	98	7	00	0	43	2	29	7	65	6
Chester	85	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	99	2	00	0	56	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	97	2	00	0	48	0	28	5	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	36	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarvon	94	4	00	0	45	0	27	4	00	0
Merionet.	91	6	00	0	48	8	29	0	00	0
Cardigan	85	0	00	0	42	0	18	0	00	0
Pembroke	64	7	00	0	41	8	16	0	00	0
Carmarth.	94	0	00	0	55	2	20	0	00	0
Glamorg.	87	7	00	0	00	0	29	4	00	0
Gloucest.	92	10	00	0	46	10	38	11	00	0
Somerset	87	6	00	0	31	4	31	2	00	0
Monmo.	95	3	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	0
Devon	87	6	00	0	39	10	22	6	00	0
Cornwall	92	2	00	0	41	5	26	2	00	0
Dorset	83	6	00	0	41	0	00	0	00	0
Hants	80	10	00	0	35	0	33	6	2	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
88	1	56	9	42	5	29	1	55	7	56	11	49	5	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 24:

Fine 00s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Bran 12s. to 15s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, July 8 to July 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 18,946 Sacks. Average 74s. 7d.¼ per Sack.—1d. per Sack higher than last Week.

Return of WHEAT, July 10 to July 15, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4853 Quarters. Average 81s. 8d.½—5s. 6d.½ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 22, 51s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 26, is 40s. 10d.¼ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s.	to 5l.	8s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	10s.	to 6l. 4s.
Sussex Ditto	3l.	10s.	to 4l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	3l.	10s.	to 4l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	4l.	0s.	to 5l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s.	to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24:

St. James's—Hay	6l.	0s.	0d.	to	7l.	12s.	0d.	Average	6l. 16s. 0d.
Straw	2l.	2s.	0d.	to	2l.	11s.	0d.	Average	2l. 6s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l.	5s.	0d.	to	7l.	10s.	0d.	Average	6l. 7s. 6d.
Clover	7l.	7s.	0d.	to	8l.	10s.	0d.	Average	7l. 18s. 6d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to	2l.	2s.	0d.	Average	1l. 19s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay	6l.	15s.	0d.	to	7l.	7s.	0d.	Average	7l. 1s. 0d.
Clover	7l.	0s.	0d.	to	7l.	10s.	0d.	Average	7l. 5s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	16s.	0d.	to	2l.	5s.	0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	6d.	Lamb	5s.	0d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:		
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.	Beasts 1949. Sheep and Lambs 19,410.		
Pork	5s.	8d.	to	6s.	4d.	Calves 156. Pigs 550.		

COALS, July 19: Newcastle 52s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. Sunderland 51s. 0d. to 55s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 11d.¼ Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 10d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1809.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct Cons	5 per Ct Navy	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	260	68¼	69¼	83¾	shut		18 11/16	shut	16 a 17pr.	4 a 9 pr.	shut	68¼	shut	¼ pr.			21 11 0	full Money.
29	holiday																	
30	260	68¼	69¼	83¾	shut		18 11/16	shut	16 a 17pr.	5 a 10 pr.	shut		shut	¼ pr.		66¾	21 11 0	Ditto.
1	260	68¼	69¼ a ⅜	83¾	shut		18 11/16	shut	17 a 18pr.	6 a 11 pr.	shut		shut	¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
2	Sunday																	
3		68¼	69¼	83¾	shut		18 11/16	shut	19 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut		shut			66¾	21 11 0	Ditto.
4	260½	68¼	69¼	83¾	shut		18 11/16	197	19 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut		shut	1 pr.		66¾	21 11 0	Ditto.
5		68¼	69¼	83¾	shut		18 11/16	shut	19 a 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.	shut		shut	¼ a 1 pr.		66¾	21 11 0	Ditto.
6		68¼	67⅞ a ¾	84	98¼		18 11/16	192½	19 pr.	6 a 11 pr.	shut		shut	1 a ¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
7	260¼	68¼	67⅞ a ¾	84	98¼		18 11/16	shut	19 a 20pr.	6 a 11 pr.	shut		shut	1 a ¼ pr.	97¼	67	21 11 0	Ditto.
8		68¼	67⅞ a ¾	83¾	98¼		18¼	191½	20 a 21pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut		shut				21 11 0	Ditto.
9	Sunday																	
10		68¼	67⅞ a ¾	84	98¼		18¼	192½	21 a 24pr.	8 a 12 pr.	73¼		67¾	1 pr.		67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
11	260½	68¼	67⅞ a ¾	84¼	98¼		18¼	191½	23 a 24pr.	9 a 11 pr.	73¼		shut	1 pr.		67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
12	260½	68¼	67⅞	84¼	98¼		18¼	191½	23 a 24pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut		shut	1 pr.		67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
13	260½	68¼	68	84¼	98¼		18¼	191½	23 a 24pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut		67¾	1 pr.	97¼		21 11 0	Ditto.
14	261¼	68¼	68¼	84¼	98¼		18 11/16	191½	23 a 22pr.	9 a 11 pr.	shut	68¼	shut	1¼ pr.		67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
15		68¼	68¼	84¼	98¼		18 11/16	190¼	23 a 20pr.	8 a 11 pr.	shut		shut	1¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
16	Sunday																	
17		69	68¼	84¼	99		18¼	190¼	18 a 20pr.	9 a 11 pr.			shut	1½ pr.	97¼	67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
18	260¼	68¼	68¼	84¼	98¼		18 11/16	190¼	19 a 20pr.	8 a 11 pr.				1½ pr.	97½		21 11 0	Ditto.
19	260¼	68¼	68¼	84¼	98¼		18 11/16		20 a 18pr.	6 a 10 pr.		68¼		1½ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
20	261	68¼	68¼	84¼	98¼		18 11/16		20 a 18pr.	6 a 10 pr.	73¼		68	1 pr.	97¼		21 11 0	Ditto.
21	261	68¼	67¾	84¼	98¼		18¼		17 a 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.		68¼		1 pr.		67¼	21 11 0	Ditto.
22		68¼	67¾	84	98¼		18 11/16		19 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.				½ a ¾ pr.	97¼		21 11 0	Ditto.
23	Sunday																	
24		68¼	67⅞	84¼	98¼		18¼		20 pr.	7 a 10 pr.	73		67¼	1¼ pr.		67	21 11 0	Ditto.
25		68¼	68						19 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.				1¼ pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.
26	261	68¼	68	84	98¼				19 a 20pr.	7 a 10 pr.			68	¼ pr.	97	67	21 11 0	Ditto.
27	260¾	68¼	67¾		98¼		18 11/16		17 a 20pr.	7 a 11 pr.				1 pr.			21 11 0	Ditto.

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.] SIR J. BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket, 269, Strand.